The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,468.—New Series. BOMBAY :—FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 18, 1870. Annual Subscription in Advance .. .. Rupees Fifty-two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For year in advance delivered in Town ..... Rs. 52 0
" including postage ..... " 73 0
For half year in advance, delivered in Town ..... " 26 0
" including postage ..... " 36 0
For three months' advance, delivered in Town ... " 16 0
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Ten lines and under
First insertion ..... Rs. 5 0
Second Ditto ..... " 2 8
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per line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion ..... 6 As. per line.
Second Ditto ..... 4½ " "
Third and succeeding ..... 3½ " "

In the Native Languages, double the above.

Domestic Occurrences. Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, & CALCUTTA.

The British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above, with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

March 1870			March.
Leave Bombay	1	Leave Galle	.....
" Carwar	2	" Negapatam	11
" Mangalore	3	" Madras	14
" Cannanore	4	" Coconada	16
" Calicut	4	" Vizagapatam	17
" Beypore	4	" Bimlipatam	17
" Cochin	5	" Gopalpore	18
" Tuticorin	6	Arrive Calcutta	20
" Colombo	7		

This route is the most expeditious and economical for Passengers for the Neilgherrie district, Bangalore, and Madras, who can land at Calicut for Beypore, and proceed from thence by rail.

Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

(Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.)

The British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited) under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at Kurrachee, Guadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Lingo, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Bussorah.

The steam ship ABYSSINIA, 1,122 tons, 200 H. P., Commander C. H. M. Day, will be despatched on the 21st February, 1870, at noon.

Up.	Feb.	Down.	March.
Leave Bombay	21	Leave Bussorah	11
" Kurrachee	25	" Mahomerah	11
" Guadur	26	" Fao	12
" Muscat	March 1	" Bushire	13
" Bunder Abbas	3	" Lingo	15
" Lingo	4	" Bunder Abbas	17
" Bushire	7	" Muscat	19
" Fao	8	" Guadur	21
" Mahomerah	8	" Kurrachee	23
Arrive Bussorah	9	Arrive Bombay	26

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE

The British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the Weekly Service from England, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every Monday at noon.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM TO THE MALABAR COAST.

The well known First Class Steamer PHLOX, E. Baker, Commander, will leave for the undernoted Ports, every FRIDAY, starting from the Apollo Bunder at 5 P.M.

Unjunwell,	Malwan,
Rutnagherry,	Vingorla,
Jeytapoor,	Goa, Panjim.

For Freight or Passage apply to NUSSERWANJEE KERSASJEE, Bazaar Gate Street, and for Cuarter to J. DIXON, Apollo Street.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST.—

Steamers LORD CLYDE, GENERAL HAVELOCK, GENERAL OUTRAM, and TILLY.

One of the above Steamers will be despatched every week to and from the Malabar Coast, calling at the intermediate Ports on the following days :—

Down Steamers.		Up Steamers.	
Leave Bombay	....Saturday.	Leave Cochin	....Friday.
" Rutnagherry	....Sunday.	" Beypore	....Saturday.
" Malwan	"	" Calicut	"
" Vingorla	....Monday.	" Tellicherry	"
" Goa	....Monday.	" Cannanore	"
" Carwar	"	" Mangalore	....Sunday.
" Compta	....Tuesday.	" Compta	....Monday.
" Mangalore	....Tuesday.	" Carwar	"
" Cannanore	....Wednesday.	" Goa	....Tuesday.
" Tellicherry	"	" Vingorla	"
" Calicut	"	" Malwan	"
" Beypore	"	" Rutnagherry	....Wednesday.
Arrive Cochin	....Thursday.	Arrive Bombay	....Thursday.

The Steamer GENERAL OUTRAM, Captain Teasdale, will be despatched according to the above table on SATURDAY next, the 19th instant, at 4 P.M.

NOWROJEE BHICAJEE, Manager.

No. 6, Borah Bazaar Street, 14th February, 1870.

WEEKLY COMMUNICATION WITH ENGLAND.

On Saturday, the 19th February, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

The P. & O. Co.'s S. S. CANDIA, (1,982 tons, and 400 H. P.) Captain W. Blake, will LEAVE FOR SUEZ as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Marseilles, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Trieste, Venice, Genoa, Barcelona and Havre, Liverpool, or London.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

Parcels will be received at this Office until 11 A.M. on Friday the 18th instant.

The P. & O. S. N. Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail or by Canal in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for this purpose.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon before 10 A.M. on the day of the Steamer's departure, in order that it may be weighed and booked previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon, for the convenience of Passengers at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Rampart Row, Bombay, 14th February 1870.

LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL.

(Calling at Havre if sufficient inducement offer.)

The undermentioned First Class Screw Steamers will be despatched in the following order :—

STERLING	762 Tons	Register	15th February.
LEITH	937 "	"	28th February.
CALYPSO	1,128 "	"	15th March.
DIDO	1,490 "	"	31st March.

For Freight only apply to RITCHIE, STEUART, & Co.

3rd February 1870.

NEW OVERLAND ROUTE

(via SUEZ CANAL.)

DIRECT SERVICE BETWEEN BOMBAY and MARSEILLES, touching at ADEN, SUEZ, ISMAILIA, PORT SAID, and MARSEILLES.

La Compagnie Marseillaise de Navigation a Vapeur.—Marc Fraissinet Pere and Fils will despatch Steamers monthly from BOMBAY to MARSEILLES, via the SUEZ CANAL, thus dispensing with the necessity of transhipment of Goods and Passengers at Suez and Alexandria.

Freight.—The Company undertake to grant through Bills of Lading for Aden, Suez, Port Said, Alexandria, Malta, Marseilles, Genoa, Leghorn, Civita Vecchia, Naples, Barcelona, Havre, and other Continental Ports. They have also made arrangements to forward Cotton at a through rate from Bombay to the principal towns in France, Germany, Switzerland, Italy, Belgium, and Spain.

Shippers will have the option, on due notice being given, of detaining at Marseilles Cotton destined for other parts of the Continent; the Freight on same to be regulated at the average rate paid by the same Steamer.

Freight on Goods shipped to Europe to be payable at Marseilles in French money.

The undersigned are further prepared to receive Merchandize from up-country, and to forward same to any part of Europe.

Insurance may be effected on very moderate terms, under the Company's Floating Policy, on goods shipped by their own Steamers. Premiums of Insurance from Bombay to Marseilles ½ per cent.

PASSENGER RATES.

(Inclusive of Wines, and all Transit Fees through the Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
To Aden	£ 25	£ 15
" Suez	£ 40	£ 22-10
" Port Said	£ 42	£ 24
" Marseilles	£ 56	£ 36

Children over three and under ten years of age, half fare.

In accordance with the above, the new Steam Ship AFRIQUE, 3,500 tons, Captain Roland, will be despatched from Bombay on or about the 28th February, and will be followed by the ASIE, 1,200 tons, Captain Lapierre, to sail about the 29th March next.

For further particulars, rates of Freight &c., apply to

KUNKLER, PREISWERCK, & Co.'s Agents.

Elphinstone Circle, 14th February, 1870.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL, LONDON, TRIESTE, MARSEILLES, BRINDISI, VENICE, NAPLES, LEGHORN, GENOA, BARCELONA, HAVRE, ADEN AND SUEZ.

The Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company, under arrangements with other first class lines of Steamers from Alexandria, undertake to give through Bills of Lading for Goods via Egypt to the above and most other Continental Ports.

A limited number of passengers can be accommodated,

Rates of Fare.

{ To Suez—1st class £40, 2nd class £22. 10s. } Exclusive
{ To Trieste—1st class £55, 2nd class £34., } of Wines.

Exclusive of Transit.

Passengers by or for our Steamers will be furnished with First-class Tickets between Alexandria and Marseilles by Messrs. Fraissinet & Co.'s line for £10; making the passage-money between Bombay and Marseilles £50, exclusive of transit in Egypt.

We have arranged our departures from Bombay so as to arrive immediately before the departure of Messrs. Fraissinet's Steamer from Alexandria and avoid delay to passengers. The Marseilles Boats leave Alexandria every Thursday morning.

Steamers will leave Bombay every alternate Monday.

For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. Stephen, Kennard & Co., London; Messrs. Tod, Kennard & Co., Liverpool; Messrs. Tod, Rathbone & Co., Alexandria; Austrian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company, Trieste and Venice; Messrs. Fraissinet Pere et Fils, Marseilles; and Messrs. R. Rubattino and Co., Genoa; or to the undersigned in Bombay.

The Steam-ship KRISHNA, 1,500 Tons, Captain Bozzellow, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 28th February.

The following Steamer will be despatched on MONDAY the 14th March.

The Steam-ship GUNGA, 1,500 Tons, Captain Child, will be despatched to Aden and Jeddah, on SATURDAY, the 19th inst.

STEARNS, HUBAIT, & Co.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

Direct Service between Bombay and Trieste via Suez Canal.

The new steamer APIS, 1,400 tons and 250 H. P., expected to arrive here about the 21st inst., will have quick despatch for TRIESTE. Cargo also taken for Venice, Constantinople and Odessa. For Freight, &c., apply to

A. G. GUMPERT & Co., Agents.

30 Meadow Street, 16th February 1870.

NOTICE to OVERLAND PASSENGERS.

—Half Pints of CHAMPAGNE of the FINEST QUALITY, Extra Dry Double Star, Gold Neck.

PAYNE & Co.,

ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY,

Immediately opposite the Custom House.

NOTICE.—Consignees of CARGO per ship JORAWUR, from Calcutta, are requested to SEND BOATS alongside at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed by Captain Wingate without further intimation at the risk and expense of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents of Captain and Owners.

Bombay, 15th February 1870.

NOTICE.—Consignees of CARGO per ship FLEUR DE LIS, from Liverpool, are requested to SEND OFF BOATS alongside immediately for their respective goods as they come to hand, failing which they will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.

Captain Thomson will not be responsible for the contents or condition of any package after it leaves the ship's deck.

REMINGTON & Co.,
Agents for the ship Fleur de Lis.

7th February 1870.

NOTICE.—Consignees of CARGO per ship TYTHONUS, from Liverpool, are requested to send off BOATS alongside to take delivery of their respective goods as they come to hand, otherwise the same will be landed by Captain Creek, without further notice, at the risk and expense of the concerned.

Captain Creek will not be responsible for the condition of any package after it leaves the ship's deck.

EWART, LATHAM, & Co.,
Agents for the Captain and Owners of the ship Tythonus.
Bombay, 9th February 1870.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Will be Published early To-morrow Morning,

BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

The Bombay Gazette Overland Summary, prepared for despatch by each Overland Mail for Europe, contains, in addition to all the News of the Week, a specially-written Market and Freight Report, and a well-digested Summary of Events.

Annual Subscription (in advance) Rs. 12
Single Copy ..... Annas 4
"Bombay Gazette" Office, Meadow Street, Fort.

Will be Published To-morrow Morning,

THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT AND SUMMARY OF TRADE,

Published once a fortnight at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, on the departure of every alternate Mail for Europe.

The Bombay Price Current contains :—

A Specially-Written Market Report.

Freight Report, with statement of Ships chartered, &c.

Export Manifests of Vessels which have sailed during the fortnight.

Quotations of Imports and Exports, and Customs' Duties.

Comparative Summary of Exports from Bombay, up to date, as per Ships' Manifests, with the total Exports for the three months, and for the same period as far back as 1826.

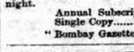
Comparative Summaries of Imports of Piece Goods and of Yarns into Bombay from Great Britain up to date, with the total for the three months and the same period as far back as 1860 and 1859 respectively.

Share List and Rates of Exchange.

List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, and of arrivals and departures of Vessels during the fortnight.

Annual Subscription (in advance) ..... Rs. 10
Single Copy ..... Annas 8
"Bombay Gazette" Office, Medow Street, Fort.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL VIA CANAL.



The Steamer NUBIA (2005 Tons and 450 H. P.) will be despatched to LIVERPOOL via the CANAL early in next month. For Freight apply to

GEORGE F. HENRY,
Superintendent P. & O. Company.

Bombay, 17th February 1870.

N. B.—The Nubia will steam with one engine, and is expected to make the voyage in about 35 days.

FOR LIVERPOOL DIRECT.

The Fine A 1 Iron Ship SLIEVE DONARD has nearly engaged two-thirds of her CARGO, will have quick despatch. She has been docked and cleaned her bottom. For Freight apply to MERWANJEE NUSSERWANJEE, Agent.

PORT WINE, 1821 VINTAGE.

A SMALL BIN of 1821s. DECANTERED and sent out in cases of ONE DOZENPINTS, at Rs. 28 per case.

A Vintage Wine of this class has never before been sent out to India for sale, and when it is known that the same Vintage Port realizes in the London market, wholesale, 120s. per doz. Quarts, the price it is quoted at here will not be considered high.

PAYNE & Co.,
Elphinstone Circle.

GOA COFFEE COMPANY, Limited, (in Liquidation).—NOTICE.— MEETING of the Shareholders of the Goa Coffee Company, Limited, (In Liquidation) will be held at the Office of the London, Asiatic and American Co., Limited, on THURSDAY, the 17th March 1870, at 3 o'clock P.M., to receive the Accounts of the Liquidators, showing the manner in which the affairs of the Company have been finally wound up.

A. E. ASHLEY, } Liquidators.
J. E. DUDLEY, }

Goa Coffee Company, Limited.

Bombay, 17th February 1870.

IN the HIGH COURT of JUDICATURE at BOMBAY.

In the matter of Act XIX. of 1857, and of the Indian Companies' Act 1866, and in the matter of the COMMERCIAL FINANCE and STOCK EXCHANGE CORPORATION (Limited).

UPON hearing Mr. PEILE, Attorney for the Liquidators of the abovenamed Commercial Finance and Stock Exchange Corporation, Limited, (in Liquidation), and upon reading the Petition of the said Liquidators, and the Affidavit verifying the same, sworn on the Fourteenth day of February, instant, I do order that the Liquidators of the said Commercial Finance and Stock Exchange Corporation, Limited, be at liberty to pay into the hands of the Accountant General of this Honorable Court, to the credit of the Commercial Finance and Stock Exchange Corporation, Limited, unclaimed dividend account, the sum of Rupees Thirty-one Thousand and Fifty-two and Annas Four, now in their hands; and further that this order be advertized in the "Bombay Government Gazette," the "Bombay Gazette," the "Times of India," the "Bombay Samachar," and the "Bombay Jame-Jamshed."—Dated this Fifteenth day of February 1870.

C. SARGENT.

HEARN, CLEVELAND & PEILE,
Attorneys to such Liquidators.

RUPEES 1,000 REWARD.—Whereas the following Letters of Advice from the Chief Engineer's Department of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company to the Storekeeper's Department of the same Company, that is to say :—

Letter No. 2,486 dated 12th April 1869,
Letter No. 4,393 dated 21st June 1869,
Letter No. 3,765 dated 3rd August 1869,

have been fraudulently altered in the following particulars :—

In the Letter No. 2,486 the figures 55 have been altered to "550." In the Letter No. 4,393 the figures 38 have been altered to "380." In the Letter No. 3,765, the figures 85 have been altered to "850."

And whereas the following Bills for Sleepers have been fraudulently altered, that is to say :—

In the Bill No. 135 of 6th April 1869, figures 55 have been altered to 550. In the Bill No. 359 of 18th June 1869, figures 38 have been altered to 380. In the Bill No. 35 of 2nd August 1869, figures 85 have been altered to 850. In the Bill No. 56 of 24th August 1869, figures 52 have been altered to 520.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the above Reward will be PAID by the undersigned, Vundravundass Purshotumdass, one of the Executors of the late Cullianjee Sevjee, Esq., to whomsoever shall give such information as shall lead to the discovery and conviction of the offender in all or any one or more of the foregoing instances.

VUNDRAVUNDASS PURSHOTUMDASS.

Bombay, 12th February 1870.

BURGUNDY.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
POMARD, a superb full bodied wine, with rich bouquet and flavour ; per dozen	25 0	28 0

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

TRAVELLING BAGS.

A fresh supply from Rs. 3 to Rs. 200,
ON SALE BY
TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THEATRE ROYAL,
GRANT ROAD.

Sole Lessee ..... Mr. DAVE CARSON.

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!! TO-NIGHT!!!

FRIDAY, 18TH FEBRUARY, 1870.

DAVE CARSON'S MINSTRELS
In a Grand
CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.

CONTINUED SUCCESS
Of the above talented
SINGERS, MUSICIANS, ACTORS, AND MIMICS,
In their unique delineation of the
ETHIOPIAN RACE IN AMERICA,

The Popular Comedienne,
MISS FANNY WISEMAN,
In one of her Characteristic
COMIC SONGS.

MONS. SEMELADIS
will perform a
CLASSICAL VIOLIN SOLO.

MRS. DAVE CARSON
IN AN
OPERATIC SELECTION.

Those Magnificent Buffins,
THE UNHAPPY FAMILY,
will ooze their farewell groans.

DAVE CARSON
AS AN OLD FRIEND IN A NEW FACE,
ENTITLED
THE LAZY LITTLE TINKER.
"HIS GUY'S NIBS"
Will also appear as
GEORGE WASHINGTON NAPOLEON JULIUS CÆSAR GREEN,
In the original Negro sketch, entitled,
HE'S BOUND TO BE AN ACTOR.

GLANCE AT THE PROGRAMME!
HAVE YOU GLANCED?
THEN KEEP GLANCING!!

Part First.

Mrs. DAVE CARSON
WILL PRESIDE AT THE PIANOFORTE.

Overture (Lagandbrandy) ..... Full Band.
Opening Chorus (Drive dull care away) ..... Company.
Meet me in the Lane ..... Mr. S. Herberte.
Riding in a Railroad Car ..... Mr. O. Deering.
Beneath the Weeping Willow ..... Mr. W. Burton.
Just before the Battle, Mother ..... Mr. S. Herberte.

Part First will conclude with a description of
BONES'S COURTSHIP,
BY
DAVE CARSON.

OVERTURE ..... Orchestra

Part Second.

BALLAD—("The Smiles of Fleeting Friendship")...F. Buckley
Mr. W. BURTON.

ROMANZA ..... Donizetti.
Mrs. DAVE CARSON.

THOSE MISANTHROPICAL GALOOTS,
THE BAND OF BROTHERS,
Will appear and *dis*-appear.

Characteristic Comic Song,
"IT'S OH! AND HE LOVED ME DEARLY."
MISS FANNY WISEMAN.

FANTASIE VIOLIN ..... Souvenir de Bellini.
Mons. SEMELADIS.

Part Second will conclude with
THE LAZY LITTLE TINKER,
BY
DAVE CARSON.

OVERTURE ..... Orchestra.

Part Third

Will commence with the original Negro Sketch, entitled,
HE WOULD BE AN ACTOR.
DAVID KEROSINE, an inflammable Manager
with lots of Dibs, and dying to engage talent... Mr. W. Burton.
GEORGE WASHINGTON NAPOLEON JULIUS CÆSAR
GREEN,
AN ASPIRANT FOR HISTRIONIC FAME,
AND
"BUSTING TO H—ACT,"
DAVE CARSON.

The Evening's Entertainment to terminate with
LIFE ON A SOUTHERN PLANTATION ;
introducing
THE NEGRO JUBILEE SONGS AND DANCES
OF
DARKIES NEVER DIE.
NIP SEE DOO,
AND
WE'LL ALL SKEDADDLE.

Reserved Seats may be secured at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.'s, where a plan of the Theatre can be seen.

Doors open at 8-15. Performance commences at 9 P.M.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, Feb. 19TH, 1870,
H. S. Craven, Esq.'s Great Drama,
THE POST BOY,
AND
THE BONNIE FISHWIFE,
Will be produced.

THE BOMBAY HUNT STEEPLECHASES, 1870.

Stewards.

The Hon'ble S. Mansfield, C.S.I. | F. H. Souter, Esq., C.S.I.
T. P. H. Filgate, Esq. | A. Crawford, Esq., C.S.
Captain R. S. Liddell. | F. F. Arbuthnot, Esq., C.S.

The Races to be run on a Course marked out on the Flats.

FIRST DAY,
Saturday, February 19, 1870.

1st RACE.

The Maiden Plate.—A Sweepstakes of Rs. 20 each, with Rs. 200 from the Fund. For all Maidens. About 2 miles of a Steeplechase Course. Weight for age, and twostone in excess of the W. I. T. Club Standard. Gentlemen riders. To close and name the day before the race.

2nd RACE.

The Bombay Hunt Cup.—A Sweepstakes of Rs. 20 each, with Rs. 200 from the Fund. For all horses. About 2 miles of a Steeplechase Course. Weight for age, and 2½ stone in excess of the W. I. T. Club Standard. Gentlemen riders. To close and name the day before the race.

3rd RACE.

The Worlee Stakes.—A Sweepstakes of Rs. 20 each, with Rs. 200 from the Fund. For all Arabs and Country-breds of the 2nd class. Weight for age, and two stone in excess of the W. I. T. Club Standard. About 1½ mile of a Steeplechase Course. Gentlemen riders. To close and name the day before the race.

4th RACE.

The Galloway Plate.—A Sweepstakes of Rs. 15 each, with Rs. 150 from the Fund. For all Galloways. Weight for inches, and 1½ stone in excess of the W. I. T. Club Standard. About ½ mile of a Steeplechase Course. Gentlemen riders. To close and name the day before the race.

5th RACE.

The Hockey Stakes.—The Hockey Stakes of Rs. 30 from the Fund, with an entrance of Rs. 10. For all Hockey Ponies that have been seen with the Bombay Hockey Club previous to the 1st January 1870. About ½ mile over hurdles. To be ridden by Members of the Club. To close and name the day before the race.

SECOND DAY,
Saturday, February 26, 1870.

1st RACE.

The Open Handicap.—A Handicap for all horses that have started on the first day. Rs. 200 from the Fund, with an entrance of Rs. 30. Half forfeit for not standing the Handicap. About 2 miles of a Steeplechase. Gentlemen riders.

2nd RACE.

The Beaten Plate.—A Handicap for all horses that have started on the first day but were not placed. Rs. 200 from the Fund, with an entrance of Rs. 30. Half forfeit for not standing the Handicap. About 2 miles of a Steeplechase Course. Gentlemen riders.

3rd RACE.

The Arab Handicap.—A Handicap for all Arabs and Country-breds of the 2nd class that have started on the first day. Rs. 200 from the Fund, with an entrance of Rs. 30. Half forfeit for not standing the Handicap. About 1¼ mile of a Steeplechase Course. Gentlemen riders.

4th RACE.

The Consolation Race.—A Handicap for all Arabs and Country-breds of the 2nd class that have started on the first day and not won. Rs. 100 from the Fund, with Rs. 20 entrance. Half forfeit for not standing the Handicap. About 1 mile of a Steeplechase Course. Gentlemen riders.

5th RACE.

The Tattoo Stakes.—For all Ponies, 13¾ hands and under. Rs 30 from the Fund, with an entrance of Rs. 10. About ¾ mile over hurdles. Catch weights To close and name the day before the race. Gentlemen riders.

RULES.

The Western India Turf Club Rules of April 1869 will be in force.

Horses will be aged and measured at the Stewards' Stand, Byculla, on Monday, the 31st January, at 6 A.M.

Three horses from different stables to start in each race, or the public money will be withheld.

Nomination for the first day to be put into the Entrance Box at the Stewards' Stand, Byculla, before 5 P.M. on Friday, the 18th February, to the address of the Honorary Secretary. The Box will be opened at 5 P.M. precisely.

Nomination for the Handicap to be sent to the same place before 5 P.M. on Thursday the 24th February. The Handicaps will be published at 6 A.M. on the following morning, and acceptances and declarations to start should be put into the Entrance Box before 5 P.M. that day (Friday), the 25th, as also entrances for the Tattoo Stakes. The Box will be opened at 5 P.M.

All gentlemen to ride in colours The money for the entrances to be sent with them.

Subscribers' Carriages admitted free on the ground.

The Carriages of Non-Subscribers will be admitted on a payment of a fee of Rs. 5.

F. F. ARBUTHNOT,
Honorary Secretary.

P. S.—Subscribers are requested to pay the amount of their Subscriptions to Mr. James Dodds, Treasurer.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR SALE, a pair of splendid grey CAPE HORSES, imported by Captain Halpin, of the steamer Great Eastern, perfectly quiet and believed to be sound in all respects, goes well in single or double harness. Apply to S. P. DHUNJEEBHOY & Co., Rampart Row.

ST ANDREW'S LIBRARY.
THACKER, VINING, & Co.

NEW AND OTHER BOOKS RECENTLY RECEIVED,

	Rs. a.
Eastlake's Literature of the Fine Arts. Second Series	7 8
Scott's Drawing Room Plays	4 12
Baker's Albert Nyanza, Cheap edn.	5 12
Tennyson's Idylls, including Holy Grail	7 8
Atchley's Builder's Price Book	2 8
Tennyson's Poems, 10 vols, complete in morocco case	65 0
Spon's Dictionary of Engineering, Div 2	8 8
Tricotrin, by Ouida	3 12
McCausland's Sermons on Stones	1 8
Nilgan's Materia Medica, by Macnamara	11 4
Macleod's The Starling. Cheap edn.	3 12
The Anglican Mysteries of Paris, or the Stirring Adventures of Smith, Payne & Co (Comic etchings)	13 4
London Society. Vol July to December 1869	6 12
Jorrock's Jaunts and Jollities	13 4
Hopkin's Persian, Arabic and English Vocabulary	10 0
Carpenter's Human Physiology	17 8
McLeod's Eastward. Cheap edn.	3 12
Greenwood's Wild Sports of the World	3 4
Swiss Family Robinson	3 12
Adam's Wanderings of a Naturalist in India	6 12
Hazlitt's Elizabethan Literature and Characters of Shakspeare	2 4
Clode's Military Forces of the Crown. Vol. 2	13 4
Shelford's Law of Joint Stock Companies	12 4
To Esther, and other pieces. By Miss Thackeray	6 12
Binn's Orthographic Projections. Vol. 2.	6 12
Vaughan's Earnest Word for Earnest Men	3 0
Grote's History of Greece. New edition, in twelve Volumes—Vol 1, 2, 3, each	3 12
Brebner's Twenty Lessons in French	2 8
Keith-Johnson's Elements of Physical Geography	2 4
Fitzmygram on Horses and Stables	2 8
Sewell's Analytical History of India	5 0
Figuier's Reptiles and Birds	12 8
Clarke's Diagnosis of Visceral Lesions	6 12
Macnamara on Asiatic Cholera	10 0
Hallam's Constitutional History of England. Cheap edn	3 4
Smollett's Works. Nimmo's edition	3 4
Beardmore's Manual of Hydrology	15 0
Brooke's General Gazetteer	7 12
Balzac's Contes Drolatiques. Illustrated by Doré	7 12
Tenniel's Cartoons from Punch	13 4
Leech's Pictures from Punch. 5 vols. in 3, Half morocco	50 0
Wright's Caricature History of the Georges	4 12
Maxwell's Battle History of Scotland	3 4
Trollope's Three Clerks	3 12
Daisy's Companions, a tale for little Girls	2 0
Leigh Hunt's Tale for a Chimney Corner and other Essays.	1 4
Hurst's Architectural Surveyors' Hand Book	3 4
Maunder's Treasury of Knowledge, calf bound	8 12
——— History do	8 12
——— Biography do	8 12
——— Natural History, do	8 12
——— Science do	8 12
——— Geography do	8 12
——— Botany, 2 vols do	17 8
Darwin's Domestication of Animals and Plants	17 8
Kingsley's Madam How and Lady Why	3 0
Maclaren's Physical Education	4 12
Staunton's Chess Player's Hand Book	3 4
Dufferin's Letters from High Latitudes	4 12
Curzan's Monasteries of the Levant	4 12
Layard's Nineveh	4 12
Hood's Own, from the Brunnen of Nassau	3 12
McClintock's Life of Sir J Franklin	4 12
Pick's Etymological Dictionary	4 12
One Thousand and One Gems of Poetry, tree calf	6 12
Mottoes and Aphorisms from Shakspeare	1 8
Chambers' Library for the Young. 20 Vols. in case	12 8
Macnamara on Eye Diseases	7 12
Ladies' Treasury, Vol. 7	3 8
A Round of Days. Illustrated	3 12
Bourne's Catechism of the Steam Engine	3 12
Oliver's Freemasons' Treasury	4 12
——— Antediluvian Philosophy	4 8
——— Revelations of a Square	3 0
Brewster's Martyrs of Science	3 0
Trollope's Last Chronicle of Barset	7 8
Lever's That Boy of Norcott's	7 8
Trollope's Framley Parsonage	3 4
Hawthorne's Transformation	3 4
Armadale. By Wilkie Collins	3 4
Wives and Daughters. By Mrs. Gaskell	3 4
North and South. Do.	3 4
Sylvia's Lovers. Do.	3 4
Romola. By George Eliot	3 4
Maude Talbot. By Holme Lee	3 4
Domestic Stories. By Author of John Halifax	3 4
Romantic Tales. Ditto	3 4
Cassell's Illustrated Travels	3 4
Old Stories Retold. By Walter Thornbury	5 12
The Practitioner. Volume III	6 12
Gaskell's A Dark Night's Work	2 4
——— Crawford	2 4
——— Lizzie Leigh	2 4
——— Grey Woman	2 4
Thackeray's Story of Elizabeth	2 4
Tennyson's Complete Works. 10 vols. in box	28 0
Other Folks' Lives. By M. B. Smedley	3 4
Macgregor's Rob Roy Canoe on the Jordan	7 8
Walpole; a Comedy. By Lord Lytton	3 4
Adcock's Engineers' Pocket Book 1870	3 14
Weale's Ditto	3 12
Ellis on Diseases of Children	6 12
Du Chaillu's Lost in the Jungle	3 12
Venice and the Poets. Illustrated by Photographs	9 8
Harvey's Celebrated Paintings, engraved	20 0
Wyld's Map of the Suez Canal	2 8
How's The Boy in the Bush	3 4
Fairy Stories. Illustrated by the Marchioness of Hastings	3 4
King George's Middy; a tale for Boys	3 4
Sterne's Works. Globe edn	2 4
Gil Blas	3 12
R. Browning's Poetical Works, 6 vols.	18 12
——— Ring and Book, 4 vols	13 0
Robertson's Sermons, 4 vols.	13 0
Ruskin's Seven Lamps of Architecture	13 4
——— Stones of Venice, 3 vols.	12 0
——— Writings and Selections	3 12
——— King of the Golden River	1 8
——— Ditto	3 4
All the Year Round. New Vol	20 0
Art Journal. Vol 1869	4 0
Skunck on Railway Curves	10 0
Rankine's Ditto	7 12
——— Steam Engine	7 12
——— Machinery	7 12
——— Rules and Tables	7 12
——— Applied Mechanics	7 12
The Jackdaw of Rheims. Illustrated	4 12
Hood's Miss Kilmansegg, 60 Illustrations by T. S. Recombe	4 8
Barnes' Submarine Warfare, Offensive and Defensive	9 8
F. D. Maurice's Social Morality. Cambridge University Lectures	8 12
Napier's (C. O. G.) Book of Nature and Book of Man. Illustrated by Photographs	11 8
Figuier's Earth and Sea	3 4
The World of the Sea. By Taudon, translated by Rev. H. M. Hart	13 4
Wilson and Caulfield's Book of Wonderful Characters	4 12
Twelve Wonderful Tales in Rhyme, with Illustrations	3 12
Kingsley's Madam How and Lady Why. Illustrations	3 0
Guillemin's The Sun, with 58 Illustrations	4 12
Family Fairy Tales. Illustrated by M. E. Edwards	3 8
Prince Ubbely Bubble's New Story Book	3 8
Pierce Egan's Tom and Jerry; or Life in London. New edition, with coloured illustrations	4 12
Ditto ditto ditto Finish to Life in London	15 12
Diary of Brother Bartholomew. By author of the "Schonberg Cotta Family"	4 4
The Martyrs of Spain, and the Liberators of Holland. By the same author	4 4
Leech's Pictures from Punch. Fifth Series	7 8
Ditto

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

THURSDAY AFTERNOON.

NOTHING doing in the Market Rates lowered.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Number of Shares.	Nomd. value of sh.	Paid up.	Last dividend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
100,000	100	all	10 p.ct.	Agra Bank	115
*25,000	1,000	all	12 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1,450
10,000	500	all	5 p.ct.	Ditto of Bombay New	612½
10,000	500	100	...	Ditto 2nd Res. Issue	180
*5,250	1,000	all	12 p.ct.	Ditto of Madras	1,350
30,000	250	all	6 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of L. L. & China	220
40,000	200	all	6 do.	Chartered Bk. of L. & C.	120
37,000	250	125	8 do.	National Bank of India	133
80,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	440

PRESS COMPANIES.

150	5,000	2,850	350 p.a.	Akbar Cotton Press Co.	2,175
200	2,000	1,100	100 do.	Albert Co. Kurrachee	550
250	2,500	850	60 do.	Alexandra Press Co.	450
1	12,000	11,000	200 do.	Apollo Press Co.	7,100
200	2,000	all	375 do.	Bombay Press Co.	1,850
200	500	all	36 p.ct.	Do. New	420
800	1,600	all	800 do.	Colaba Press Co	8,500
350	2,000	all	...	East India Press Co	1,100
150	8,000	all	1000*	Fort Press Co.	9,000
300	2,000	1,800	...	Framji Cowasji Press	850
200	6,000	all	365 p.a.	Hydraulic Press Co.	2,700
1,000	5,000	750	800 p.a.	Kurrachee Press Co.	700
1,000	1,000	500	...	Mofus. Press & G. Co.	220
125	2,500	all	350*	Prince of Wales Press	2,900
275	2,000	750	800 p.a.	Victoria Press, Madras	1,075
150	2,000	all	...	Tinnevelly Press Co.	1,450

(Per share for the half-year.)

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

...	£20	318.3.6	5 p.c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	230
...	£20	109.1.5	do.	Do. New £20 shares	117
...	£6	43.10.3	do.	Do.	...
...	£100	1,000	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co.	1,100
...	£15	199.5.1	do.	Do. New Shares	200

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	3,000	all	Rs. 65	Colaba Land Co.	1,525
10,800	1,000	all	Rs. 30	Elph'st'ne Land	1,010
10,800	1,000	650	11-14	Do. New	640
5,000	1,000	100	Nil	Back Bay Rec. Co. Ld	100
2,000	5,000	4,100	Nil	Mazagon Land	1,010
5,000	2,000	1,400	Nil	Port Canning	240

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

400	2,000	1,700	50	Albert Mills Co.	750
500	2,500	all	30 p.a.	Alliance Spinning	1,735
100	2,500	all	...	Bombay	2,800
200	1,000	all	10 p.c.	Bombay United	705
800	500	all	...	Branch Mills	200
600	1,000	all	...	Dharumsey Spinning	1,040
750	2,000	all	150 p.a.	Great Eastern	1,220
900	1,000	all	50	Manockji Petit's	725
2,000	2,500	all	...	Oriental	1,290
900	4,500	2,900	...	Royal	1,340

MISCELLANEOUS.

...	2,500	1,500	135 p.a.	Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	815
4,000	50	all	6 p.c.	Mechanics' B'ld'g Co.	33
500	2,000	200	9	Kurrachee Landing and Shipping Company	160
2,000	500	all	Nil	Treacher & Co.	305

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

Date of Liquidation.			
500	50	Jan. '66	Bank of Bombay
25	34	...	Do. China
200	25	Sept. '67	B'bay Trdg & B'kng
200	40	Sept. '67	Brokers' Bank
250	...	Mar. '66	Central Bank
...	...	...	East India Bank's
200	10	Feb. '67	Indian Peninsula
200	681	May '67	Royal Bank
1200	74	Apr. '67	Old Financial

COMPANIES IN LIQUIDATION.

5,200	1,750	Nov. '66	Back Bay Co.	510
9,500	2,400	...	B'bay & Bengal S. S.	100
5,000	2,400	...	Bombay Shi Co.	100

EXCHANGE.

On	Terms.	Rate
London	At sight	1s. 11 7/16d.
London Banks	6 months' sight	1s. 11 7/8d.
Do. Credits	6 Do. do.	2s.
Do. Documents	6 Do. do.	2s. 0¼d.
Calcutta	At sight	99½
Do.	30 days' sight	99½
Do.	60 days' sight	99
Madras	At sight	99½
Do.	30 days' sight	99½
China	90 Do. do	220

BANK OF BOMBAY.

Government Securities	4 per cent
Mercantile Bills	6 ,,

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Five-and-a-half per cent.	112½
Five per cent.	108
Four per cent.	95
Five per cent. (Public Works Loan)	102½
Five per cent. Debenture Loan 1866-67	103½
15 years' Debenture Loans	108
10 years' do. do.	103½
5 years' do. do.	102
Six per cent. Municipal Loan House Rate	107
Do. Do. Market Rate	107½

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns each	Rs.	10-6
Bank of England Notes	,,	10-4
Carolus	,,	220
Mexican Dollars	,,	220
Five-Franc Pieces	,,	203
Bar Silver	,,	106-11
Gold Leaf	,,	15-10
Bar Gold 10 oz. Standard	,,	16
Australian Gold	,,	196-76

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—FEBRUARY 17.

Thyts, Major, 28th Native Infantry, on leave, from Poona.
Dance, Lieutenant-Colonel, 20th B. Royal Artillery, to join, from Madras.
Fagon, Captain, Staff Corps, on sick certificate, from Vingorla.
Battiscombe, Captain, Royal Artillery, on duty, from Poona.

DEPARTURES.—FEBRUARY 17.

Cobbe, Lieutenant-Colonel, 1-17th Regiment, on duty, to Deolalee
Brice, Major, 1-17th Regiment, on duty, to Deolalee.
King, Major, 1-17th Regiment, on duty, to Deolalee.
M'Pherson, F., Captain, 1-17th Regiment, on duty, to Deolalee.
M'Pherson, C., Captain, 1-17th Regiment, on duty, to Deolalee.
Travers, Captain, 1-17th Regiment, on duty, to Deolalee.
Parker, Captain, 1-17th Regiment, on duty, to Deolalee.
Bradburne, Captain, 1-17th Regiment, on duty, to Deolalee.
Strother, Lieutenant, 1-17th Regiment, on duty, to Deolalee.
Ravenhill, Lieutenant, 1-17th Regiment, on duty, to Deolalee.
Maillard, Lieutenant, 1-17th Regiment, on duty, to Deolalee.
Lonsdale, Lieutenant, 1-17th Regiment, on duty, to Deolalee.
Watson, Lieutenant, 1-17th Regiment, on duty, to Deolalee.
Burr, Lieutenant, 1-17th Regiment, on duty, to Deolalee.
Brock, Lieutenant, 1-17th Regiment, on duty, to Deolalee.
Vallisny, Lieutenant, 1-17th Regiment, on duty, to Deolalee.
Field, Lieutenant, 1-17th Regiment, on duty, to Deolalee.
Creasy, Ensign, 1-17th Regiment, on duty, to Deolalee.
Burgh, Ensign, 1-17th Regiment, on duty, to Deolalee.
Leech, Ensign, 1-17th Regiment, on duty, to Deolalee.
Boles, Ensign, 1-17th Regiment, on duty, to Deolalee.
Wiseman, Ensign, 1-17th Regiment, on duty, to Deolalee.
Morris, Ensign, 1-17th Regiment, on duty, to Deolalee.
Clarke, Ensign, 1-17th Regiment, on duty, to Deolalee.
Hay, Ensign, 1-17th Regiment, on duty, to Deolalee.
Hewett, Paymaster, 1-17th Regiment, on duty, to Deolalee.
Hallow, Quartermaster, 1-17th Regiment, on duty, to Deolalee.
Ingham, Surgeon, 1-17th Regiment, on duty, to Deolalee.
Allan, Assistant Surgeon, 1-7th Regiment, on duty, to Deolalee.
Grant, Captain, 1-17th Regiment, on duty, to Deolalee.
Tennyson, Captain, 1-17th Regiment, on duty, to Deolalee.
Dwyer, Captain, 1-17th Regiment, on duty, to Deolalee.
Robson, Ensign, 1-17th Regiment, on duty, to Deolalee.
Estrange, Assistant Surgeon, 1-17th Regiment, on duty, to Deolalee.
Vincent, Ensign, 26th Regiment, on duty, to Poona.
Gaye, Assistant Surgeon, Royal Horse Artillery, on leave, to Ahmednuggur.
Ritchie, Captain, Royal Artillery, on leave, to Kirkee.
Walker, Veterinary Surgeon, Royal Horse Artillery, on duty, to England, (on the 21st instant.)
Stanley, Colonel, Infantry, on duty, to Deolalee, (to-day.)

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, Feb. 17.)

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

His Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor of Bombay has been pleased, in accordance with the provisions of section 29 of "the Indian Councils' Act 1861," to nominate Andrew Richard Scoble, Esq., to be an Additional Member of His Excellency's Council for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations, in the room of the Honourable A. Brown, resigned.

His Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor of Bombay has been pleased to accept the resignation by the Honourable Colonel William Frederick Marriott, C.B., of his seat in the Council of the Governor of Bombay for making Laws and Regulations.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Captain R. S. Sellon, Royal Bombay Engineers, Executive Engineer Poona Districts, is allowed furlough to Europe for two years, on medical certificate, under Rule 15th of the Furlough Regulations of 1868.

The following adjustments of rank and promotion are made :—

Cadre 1st Europeans.—Captain Thomas Stanley Clay (103rd Foot), to have the position of Captain from the 2nd August 1869, in succession to Miller, promoted and removed. Lieutenant (Captain 103 d Foot) the Honourable Horace Miles Hobart to have the position of Captain, from the 2nd August 1869, in succession to Mainwaring, promoted and removed.

Lieutenant A. M. Hogg, Bombay Staff Corps, is allowed furlough to Europe for two years, on medical certificate, under rule 15th of the Furlough Regulations of 1868.

Major W. B. Preston, Bombay Staff Corps, is allowed furlough to Europe for six months, from 19th February 1870, on private affairs, under Rule 11th of the Furlough Regulations of 1868.

Lieutenant Colonel F. N. Smith, Madras Staff Corps, Controller, 2nd class, Public Works Accounts, Punjaub, is allowed furlough to Europe for two years on medical certificate, under the Furlough Regulations of 1868.

Lieutenant William Henry James Stopford, Cadre 3rd Light Cavalry, 7th February 1870, having completed twelve years' service, to be Captain by Brevet, from the date specified, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

Major S. J. Thorp, Staff Corps, Cantonment Magistrate, Sholapoor, is allowed furlough to Europe for two years, from 1st week of April next, on private affairs, under Rule 9th of the Furlough Regulations of 1868.

The following Extract from Brigade Orders by Major General Russell, Commanding at Zoulla, dated 1st June 1868, is confirmed :—

"At the recommendation of a Medical Board, Acting Apothecary G. Higgs, of the Bombay Medical Department, is permitted to proceed to England on board the ship 'England,' on medical certificate, for twelve months, in anticipation of his leave appearing in General Orders."

Lieutenant Colonel W. Walker, Staff Corps, 2nd in Command 1st Regiment N. I. Grenadiers, is allowed furlough to Europe for two years, from the 15th March next, on private affairs, under Rule 9th of the Furlough Regulations of 1868.

Major C. D. Macleod, Cadre 31st Regiment N. I., Wing Officer 26th Regiment N. I., is allowed furlough to Europe for one year, from the date of departure in March next, on private affairs, under Rule 9th of the Furlough Regulations of 1868.

Ensign O'M. Creagh, H. M.'s 95th Foot, is admitted to the Staff Corps, on probation.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. Charles Mathews, Acting Chief Engineer and Inspector of Machinery, Bombay Dockyard, will perform the duties of Engineer Surveyor to the Port during the absence on leave of Mr. John McKinlay.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Captain H. N. Reeves, Assistant Resident at Baroda, resumed charge of his duties on the 7th instant, before office hours.

The Right Honourable the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments on the Staff of the Aden Presidency :—

Lieutenant W. F. Prideaux to be to be Second Assistant to the Political Resident.

Captain S. B. Miles to act as Second Assistant during Lieutenant Prideaux's absence.

Mr. Saleh Jaffer to be Arabic Interpreter to the Residency.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr. M. B. Baker, Acting Assistant Judge and Session Judge at Poona, is also appointed to act as Assistant Agent for Sirdars in the Deccan.

Mr. J. F. Fernandes, Hoonoor Deputy Collector of Ahmedabad, is invested with the powers of a Magistrate in the Ahmedabad District.

Captain W. P. LeTouch to act as District Superintendent of Police in the Ahmedabad District until further orders.

Captain W. H. Wilson to act as District Superintendent of Police in the Kaira District until further orders.

The two months' privilege leave of absence granted to Mr. A. St. J. Richardson, Judge and Session Judge of Ahmednuggur, in Government Notification dated the 13th ultimo, is cancelled at his own request.

Messrs. W. Wedderburn and C. B. Ison respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of Registrar to the Appellate Side of the High Court on the 14th instant.

Mr. A. R. Macdonald, appointed to act as First Assistant to the Collector of Tanna, is invested with the powers of a Magistrate in the Tanna District.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. L. Reid, Collector of Dharwar, is allowed furlough to Europe for nine months and ten days from the 19th instant, under section 7 chapter I. of the New Covenanted Service Furlough Rules, and also preparatory leave from the 24th ultimo.

The undermentioned Junior Civil Servants passed examinations in the following languages on the 15th instant :—

Hindoostance.

Mr. F. L. Charles, with credit.
Mr. J. E. André.
Mr. W. Lee-Warner.
Mr. J. M. Campbell.

Marathee.

Mr. C. P. B. Wiltshire.
Mr. T. Hart Davies.

Guzerathee.

Mr. G. C. Whitworth.
Mr. F. S. P. Ley.

Mr. H. B. Erskine, Collector and Magistrate of Nassick, is allowed privilege leave of absence for three months.

Mr. G. R. Evans to act as Collector and Magistrate of Nassick during Mr. Erskine's absence, or until further order.

Mr. A. R. Macdonald to act as First Assistant to the Collector of Tanna during the absence of Mr. Hogg, or until further orders.

Mr. F. Thelwall to act as First Assistant to the Collector of Ratnagherry until further orders.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

In supersession of the Government Notification dated 20th October last, Mr. C. Gonne, Secretary to Government, Political, Judicial, and Educational Departments is allowed furlough to Europe for 15 months from the 19th instant, and also preparatory leave to that date from the 24th idem

INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

Referring to Notification dated 20th September 1869, Lieutenant A. Scott was relieved of his duties as Engineer Sub-Marine Telegraph and Commander of the Steamer "Amberwitch," and appointed to officiate as Director Mekran Coast and Sub-Marine Telegraph, from 1st November last.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT—17TH FEBRUARY.

London	Cotton	£3 0s 0d.	Nom. p.ton
	Cases	£3 0s. 0d. to £3 5s. 0d.	
	Seeds	£1 10s. 0d.	
Liverpool	Iron Ships Cotton	£1 5s. 0d. to £1 12s. 6d.	,,
	Wooden Ships	£1 5s. 0d. to £1 10s. 0d.	,,
	Myrabolns & Cole bdls	£0 10s. 0d. to £0 12s. 6d.	
	Seeds	£0 10s. 0d. to £0 17s. 6d.	
Havre	Cotton	£1 17s. 6d. to £3 0s. 0d.	
	Coffee	Nominal	
Overland	Steamers	£3 17s. 6d. to £4 5s. 0d.	
Liverpool via Suez Canal		£3 0s. 0d. to £3 10s. 0d.	
China	Steamer Cotton	Rs. 6 per bale.	
	Opium	Rs. 25 to 30 per chest.	
	Sailing Ships	Nominal	
Calcutta	Salt	Rs. 3 0 0 to 4 0 0 per ton.	
Calcutta to Bombay		Rs. 14 to 15 and Calcutta Port charges	
Mauritius		8 annas per bag nominal.	

ARRIVALS.

Feb.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
16	Moorhill	Stirling	Muscat, Feb. 9.
17	Tilly (s)	Hanna	Cochin, Feb. 11.
	Braunston	Owen	Liverpool, Oct. 6.
	Royal George	Hogg	Liverpool, Oct. 15.
	Triton	Rochett	Bangkok, Jan. 6.

DEPARTURES.

Feb.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
17	Eena	Brumell	Akyab.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday—

Steamer Salsette, Barlow, to China, &c.
Barque Moss Rose, Smith, to Bimlipatam.
Ship H. V. Brabant, Strohomager, to Rangoon.

The following vessels began to load yesterday—

Steamer China, to Aden and Suez.
Steamer Mauritius, to Singapore and Hongkong.
Steamer Asia, to Malabar Coast and Calcutta.
Steamer Calypso, to Liverpool.
Ship Baytes Family, to Liverpool.
Brig Prince of Wales, to Persian Gulf.

BENGAL.

The Telegraph of February 12th has the following :—

DEPARTURES—Steamer Rangoon, and ship Moultan.

THE INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE FOR FEBRUARY.

PRICE—EIGHT ANNAS.

CONTAINING the latest alterations in the time of running of the Trains on the various Lines of Railway, the time tables of the Local Trains between Bombay and Bandora, on the B. B. and C. I. and G. I. P. Lines, Steamer time tables, in addition to a large amount of interesting and useful information to travellers.

The Guide, having a large circulation amongst travellers, by rail and otherwise is a most effective medium for advertisements.

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Through Traffic from Kurrachee to Mooltan, Lahore, and Umritsur.
Punjaub Railway.
East Indian Railway.
Jubbulpore Extension Railway.
Eastern Bengal Railway.
Calcutta and South Eastern Railway.
Nulhattee and Azimgunge Railway.
Delhi Railway, Umballa Section.
Great Southern of India Railway
Madras Railway
Steam Navigation Companies :—
P. & O. Co.
Bombay and Bengal S. S. Co.
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Austrian Lloyds.
Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.
British India Steam Navigation Company
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North Western Dak Company
Punjaub and North Western Dak Company
Agra to Jeypore.
Rawul Pindee and Murree.
Scale of Fares for Shigrams, Buggies, &c., in Bombay.
Scale of Fares for Palanquins.
Scale of Fares for Boats for Bombay Harbour.

*May be had at the Bombay Railway Termini, and of the following

AGENTS :

Bombay and Poona :—Messrs. Chesson and Woodhall.
Bombay :—Messrs. Thacker, Vining & Co.
Poona :—Messrs. Treacher & Co.
Alexandria :—Messrs. D. Robertson, and
London :—Mr. G. Street 30 Cornhill.

COPPER-PLATE PRINTING, ENGRAVING, &c.—VISITING CARDS, Invitation Cards, Wedding Cards and Envelopes, Cheques, Bills of Lading, Office and Bank Seals, Seals for Stamping Envelopes, &c., engraved to order, and at moderate prices. Specimens may be seen at the Office of the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

JOB PRINTING in all its BRANCHES.—Ornamental Printing in Colours and in Gold. Bills, Broadsides, Theatrical and Musical Programmes, Cards of all descriptions; Banking and Mercantile Ledgers, Memo. Heads, &c., &c.; Machine-ruling and Paging, and Bookbinding. Estimates forwarded on application to the Manager.

DOMBAY GAZETTE STEAM PRESS.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE Proprietor of the "Bombay Gazette" Press having leased (among other privileges) from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company, the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices or Advertisements on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every line in the United Kingdom.

Insurance Companies, Shipping Companies, Hotel-keepers, Merchants, Traders, and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privlege of Railway Station Advertising.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, native merchants, traders, &c., seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcements at Railway Stations a decided means of extending their business.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

Advertisers can select the Stations, on either line, at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the public.

Terms of Advertising may be learned on application to the Manager "Bombay Gazette" Press.

Bombay Gazette" Press, 1869

POSTAL NOTICES.

OVERLAND MAILS.

The Overland Mail, per P. and O. Co.'s steam packet, will be closed on SATURDAY, the 19th Feb., at 2 P.M.; the after-packet at 8 P.M. After-packet letters will not be forwarded unless an 8-anna Stamp is affixed to the letter in addition to the postage. Registered letters will be received until 1 P.M. The latest hour for posting at the several Branch Post Offices is 1 P.M.

CHINA MAILS.

The Post Office Packets for Ceylon, Penang, Singapore, and Hongkong, per P. & O. Company's steamer, will be closed on FRIDAY, the 18th Feb., at 9 A.M. A packet for late letters will be kept open on payment of the usual fee until 10 A.M. Registered letters will be received until 6 P.M. of the previous day.

AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

The Post Office Packet for Australia, per P. & O. steamers will be closed at 9 A.M. on the following date; the regulations regarding late and registered letters being the same as those for the China Mail :—

Friday ..... Feb. 18

MAILS FOR MAURITIUS, THE CAPE, &c.

The Government of Mauritius having terminated their Contract with the Union Steam Ship Company for the conveyance of Mails between Ceylon and Mauritius, and between Mauritius and Natal, letters, &c., for Mauritius will, in future, be forwarded *via* Aden, to be thence conveyed by the French Mail Packets.

As the communication with the Cape of Good Hope and Natal is also thus cut off, all correspondence, addressed to those Colonies, will under instructions be sent in the Mail for London.

In consequence of the alteration of the dates of departure of the French Mail Packets from Aden to Mauritius, the Mails for Mauritius, Reunion, &c., will be forwarded on the 4th December, from Bombay to Aden, to be thence conveyed by the above-named Packets to destination

MAIL BETWEEN CALCUTTA, THE STRAITS, AND HONGKONG.

Under arrangements made with the owners of the Opium Steamers, which ply monthly between Calcutta, the Straits, and Hongkong, these Steamers are closed as Indian Mail Packet, and Letters, Newspapers, and Packets of Newspapers, Books, or Patterns are forwarded by them from Calcutta for the Straits and Hongkong under the same conditions, and at the same rates, as similar articles forwarded by British Mail Packets [Peninsular and Oriental Company].

These Steamers leave Calcutta about 12 days more or less after each Government Opium Sale.

Mails for the United States of America, via Hongkong, can be forwarded by these Steamers at the same rates and under the same conditions as by British Packets.

The Opium Steamers proceed from Calcutta direct to the Straits and thence to Hongkong, and the time of transit from Calcutta to Hongkong is only about 15 days, that is, about 7 days less than the time taken by the British Packets [Peninsular and Orientas Company], which proceed by the more circuitous route of Madras and Galle.

DESPATCH OF MAILS FROM BOMBAY.

MAILS.	Date of Departure.	Mail closes	After packet.
Overland Mail	Feb. 19th.	2 P.M.	3 P.M.
China Mail	Feb. 18th.	9 A.M	10 A.M.
Ceylon	,,	,,	,,
Penang	,,	,,	,,
Singapore	,,	,,	,,
Hongkong	,,	,,	,,
Australian Colonies	18th.	,,	,,
Kurrachee	Every Mon.	Noon.	Noon.
Muscat	,,	,,	,,
Persian Gulf	,,	,,	,,
Bussorah	,,	,,	,,
Bagdad	,,	...	...
Malabar Coast and Calcutta	9th and 15th	...	...

DESPATCH OF INLAND MAILS FROM BOMBAY.

Revised Table of the hours for closing the Inland Mails to continue in force till further notice.

MAILS.	Genera Office.	ranch Offices.
For Post Towns on the N. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, for Khandeish, Malwa, Berar, Central Provinces, Punjab, N. W. Provinces, and Bengal	11 A.M.	10 A.M.
Do. on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, for Poona, the Deccan, S. M. Country, and Madras Presidency, also for Ahmednuggur and Scroor	12 NOON.	11 A.M.
Do. on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, as far as Poona	8 A.M.	5 P.M. previous day.
Do. on the B. B. and C. I. Railway, for Guzerat, Kurrachee, Sind, Rattiawar, and Cutch	3-30 A.M.	5 P.M previous day.
Do. in Southern Concan, *i. e.*, for Penn, Nogotna, Mhar, Khed, Dapoolee, and Ruttnagherry	6 A.M.	5 P.M previous day.

Registered letters and banghy parcels for despatch by all mails will be received except on Sundays, from 8 A.M. to 4 P.M.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGE.

BLACK—RYAN—February 16th, at the Scotch Kirk, Bombay by the Rev. D. Macpherson, M.A., Duncan Black, Esq., H. M Dockyard, to Miss Alice Isabella Ryan.

DEATH.

COLEMAN—February 16th, at Colaba, Mr. H. Coleman, aged 33 years and 5 months.]

BENGAL.

BIRTH.

O'CONNELL—February 8th, at Mozufferpore, the wife of Lieutenant-Colonel F. O'Connell, R.E., of a daughter.

DEATH.

WARDE—February 9th, at Calcutta, Thomas Frederick, son of Captain and Mrs. Warde, aged 5 years and 2 months.

MADRAS.

MARRIAGE.

HARRISON—WILKINS—February 7th, at Masulipatam, by the Reverend W. Elmgton, the Reverend J. Harrison, of the C. M. Society, to Emma Henrietta, eldest daughter of James Wilkins, Esq.

DEATH.

HOLLAND—February 11th, at Madras, Helena Gertrude, wife of Major T. W. Holland, Bengal Staff Corps, and eldest daughter of Edward Chappini, Esq., Cape Town.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES, &c.

BIRTH.

BLECKLEY—February 6th, at "The Shrubbery," Simla, the wife of Staff Surgeon T. M. Bleckley, B.A., M.D., of a daughter.

DEATH.

LEE—February 7th, at Chakrata, of dysentery, Mary Isabella, the beloved wife of J. E. Lee, Lieutenant, H. M.'s 55th Regiment.

NOTICE.

All CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

Bombay Gazette Office, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 18, 1870.

THERE are one or two points of imperial as well as local interest in the brief, but well-packed, speech of Mr. Donald Graham, as chairman of the Chamber of Commerce. The points we refer to are those relating to railway communication with the interior; and we submit that the case he made out is far stronger on the broad general ground than on the narrower local ground. He justly complained that Bombay is for the present deprived of direct railway connexion with Delhi and the North-West, and he qualified that condition of affairs as unsatisfactory. But while, as we understand, no decision has been adopted respecting the route to be followed, it would be more exact to say that the project is in abeyance rather than to say that it has been abandoned. The line from Nusseerabad by Indore to the Great Indian Peninsula is a subsidiary portion, and not the main portion of the plan, and the considerations which led to its adoption were of a military and political rather than a commercial nature. But we are far from supposing that any idea of doing justice to Bombay, or making the most of its advantages determined the selection of the route. The Supreme Government have never denied the importance, in every sense, of some direct line, but harrassed by contradictory reports, dazzled by the mirage of an Euphrates valley line, influenced by the question of cost, and to some extent by Bengallee predilections, they would not decide on the rival projects and preferred the medium course which will not be without its advantages. We regret that a direct route was not selected, because that would best serve the political, military and financial interests of the whole Empire. Bombay is destined to be the Port of India. The commercial enterprise of every country in Europe is conspiring to enhance its importance. The flood of trade through the Suez Canal sets steadily towards Bombay, and, for the sake of the Empire, Government is bound to provide adequate means whereby its streams can reach the interior. An increase of trade implies an increase of revenue, not only from direct imposts, but from the augmented wealth of that part of the community which can be made to pay taxes. Roundabout routes practically handicap trade, limit its freedom and range, and diminish its extent. There is no reason why consumers in the North-West should either be compelled to abstain from purchases, or pay higher rates for them when it is in the power of Government, by affording direct communication, to bring rates to the lowest level, and permit a relatively free choice to consumers. Moreover a direct route would serve the political interests of the State by bringing a vast tract of barely manageable territory, a tract full of abuses, into direct connexion with the centres of activity both in the North-West and on the seaboard; and thus give the whole of Rajpootana the impetus derived from contact with novel ideas. In a military sense Bombay is fast becoming the most important place in India, and, providing the State sanctions and secures adequate communication with the interior, Bombay will be the real key to our huge dominion. Granted railways, and we could control the whole country from Bombay. Even now, with imperfect communication, our port is the nexus of the great military line from England to all parts of our Eastern Empire. Therefore, for the sake of trade and finance, for the sake of polity, for the sake of safety, Government is bound to provide a direct route at the earliest moment. Mr. Graham need not be afraid of making out too strong a case. However much he and others may advocate direct communication, the Government will not abandon the Neemuch-Indore line; while by iteration and re-iteration, by "pegging away," we may induce the dwellers in Olympus to give, not so much us, as the Empire, adequate routes from its greatest seaport to the trunk lines of the interior.

Mr. Graham's disclaimer of certain motives in regard to the famous Carwar petition must be accepted as conclusive. If we ascribed any selfish motive to the petitioners, we can only say that our opinions were derived from conversations with more than one of the ardent promoters of that petition, whose language misled us as to the views of their colleagues. About the secrecy in which the petition was wrapped during gestation there can be no doubt, but we frankly accept Mr. Graham's statement that it was due to mistake; and on the whole dispute are willing to let bygones be bygones. The railway, if almost sanctioned, is very far from being an accomplished fact. Two seasons will be required for the surveys alone. Pursuant to their usual practice we have no doubt the controlling deities in the Supreme Government will change their minds, at least a dozen times, before any progress is made; and we shall be lucky if 1875 sees anything in the shape of a railway between Carwar, Bunkarpore and Hooblee. The grand mistake is the adoption of a narrow guage—especially such a guage as 3-6. But, unhappily, that is not a solitary example of penny wisdom and pound folly, nor of an attempt at a short cut which ends in frustration.

If the "scamish" element could be wholly withdrawn from Life Assurance Societies, and if their stability depended solely upon the safe investment of funds, it would still be a subject for discussion whether those societies that have their head-offices in England are acting fairly by their Indian policy-holders in the matter of the premiums charged for life assurance in this country as compared with those demanded in England. It is generally assumed—by eminent actuaries we suppose—that there is greater risk to life in India than in England, and that that additional risk is about fifty per cent. greater here than at home. Upon this assumption life policies have been issued in this country, and the only distinction made has been between civil and military lives. Now when we cast our eyes over the area of this great continent, and consider its various climates, the diseases of the different provinces, and their death-rate, we shall have no difficulty in convincing ourselves or our readers, even in the absence of very reliable census returns, that the theory which guides life assurance societies in demanding the same yearly premiums all over India embodies a fallacy, and a fallacy which presses unduly upon many of the residents in this country, both European and native, and especially upon those in civil life whose duties confine them within a province in a particular town. Even in large towns in England, the difference of the death rate amongst the adult male population is sufficiently great to make a difference in the amount of yearly premium in different places, such as Leeds, Birmingham, Liverpool, and London. The risk is unequal, and the premiums should be unequal too.

It seems to be assumed that all Europeans in India die prematurely from cholera, liver, fever, or dysentery, and that what assurance offices call a good life is quite unknown. The records of these very life assurance offices are capable of affording proof against this assumption. Deaths in India from the above diseases are infinitely less numerous now than when most of our life assurance societies started into existence, and it is in the proportion in which these diseases are less fatal now than formerly that insured lives are unjustly taxed. The increased healthiness of India has given—or should have given—increased healthiness to all Indian life assurance branches and should have added to their stability.

But what is true in this respect for all India, is doubly true of such cities as Bombay, where life is not only more safe now than formerly, but where it is actually more safe than in many of our English large maritime and manufacturing towns. The attempt to impose an increased annual premium of over fifty per cent. on the risk of lives assured in this country over those assured in England, is simply indefensible as a matter of justice. We have lately heard a good deal about starting purely local life assurance societies in India, because, as it has been said, of the very safe business which they could do, and because also of the policy-holders being able to exercise a close supervision over the affairs of the societies

nance and Magazines. II.—The arms retained with the regiment to be taken home will be the oldest and least serviceable of those in possession. III.—Forty rounds of ammunition per arm retained with the regiment will be taken in pouch to the port of embarkation, and will be then returned into store, as ammunition is provided on board Her Majesty's Indian troopships. In *ample* time before leaving their stations, Commanding Officers of regiments should communicate with the Inspector General of Ordnance and Magazines for detailed instructions regarding the place and mode of return into store of the surplus arms and accoutrements, which, under the above orders, will be left behind in this country.—*Bombay Government Gazette.*

It is said that the authorities here contemplate deputing a scientific officer to visit a cave which Captain Dodd, when Deputy Collector in Sind, had discovered a few miles distant from Sehwan.—*Sindian*, Feb. 12.

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief and staff, will leave Bombay on the 21st instant for Poona. His Excellency and Lady Spencer and family, will again return to Bombay to await the arrival of His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh.—*Poona Observer*, Feb. 17.

TOOKARAM BIN GASSEEBA DHUNGUR, inhabitant of Manchu warree Talooka Baramuttee, was found guilty by a jury of the murder of one Amroota bin Vittoo, and sentenced by R. White, Esq., the Session Judge, to be hanged by the neck until he be dead, subject to the confirmation of the Judges of the High Court of Judicature.—*Ibid.*

CAPTAIN KERR, V. C., vs. THE DECCAN HERALD.—We are informed that the apology dictated by Captain Kerr, for publication in the *Deccan Herald*, was not published; and consequently the apology tendered was not accepted by Captain Kerr. The hearing of the case commenced from Monday last, and yesterday the city magistrate, Mr. E. T. Richardson, was engaged in hearing the evidence for the defence. Dr. A. G. Fraser, our Railway Full Power Magistrate, was examined at great length, and the case has been postponed until the production of some documents, which are with Mr. R. White, the Sessions Judge, in the case of appeal made by Captain Kerr.—*Ibid.*

A REQUEST TO MR. D. CARSON.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

SIR,—Please pardon the liberty I take in laying before you a few lines which I expect will not prove worthless. I am desired by many of my native friends to request Mr. Dave Carson to repeat once more Byron's burlesque of "Alladin," as there are many native gentlemen in Bombay who are desirous of seeing such a piece played and by such a talented company of amateurs. I close my card and remain, yours truly,

"ZANGA."

SHIPPING AND PASSENGERS.

THE SHIP TRITON, Captain Rochett, arrived yesterday from Bangkok with a cargo of rice, &c.

THE SHIP ROYAL GEORGE, Captain Hogg, arrived yesterday from Liverpool with a cargo of coal.

THE SHIP BRAUNSTON, Captain Owen, arrived yesterday from Liverpool with a cargo of coal, coke and iron.

THE S. S. TILLY, Captain Hanna, arrived yesterday from Cochin with a general cargo and the following passengers:—One serjeant, eight natives, four women, four children, and one hundred and thirty-eight deck passengers.

THE P. & O. Co.'s steamer SALSETTE, Captain Barlow will sail to-day for China &c. with 1561½ chests of Malwa opium, 357 bales of cotton, and the following passengers:—For Galle—Mr. J. D. Brown. For Calcutta—Mr. J. H. Davis. For Melbourne.—Mr. Andrew Mitchelson, Mr. R. M. Burton. For Sydney—Mr. M. Prucheaye. For Penang—Mr. H. S. Gord. For Hongkong—Rev. A.F. Pope, Mr.D. Rustomjee. For Shanghai—Mr. Horte. For Yokohama—Mr. and Mrs. Montersing, and Dr. Lograner,

BILL TO LEGALIZE A MUNICIPAL GRANT FOR EDUCATION.

THE following Bill has been prepared for submission to the local Legislative Council:—

Bill No. 1 of 1870.

A Bill to enable Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the City of Bombay to assign part of the Municipal Fund to Educational and other public purposes.

Whereas it is expedient to empower the Justices of the Peace for the city of Bombay to assign part of the Municipal Fund of the city of Bombay towards expenditure upon educational and other public purposes within the said city:—It is enacted as follows:—

I. It shall be lawful for the Municipal Commissioner for the city of Bombay, with the sanction of the Justices in general meeting assembled, to expend part of the municipal fund upon educational and such other public purposes within the said city for which no provision has been made by any law at present in force as may be from time to time previously specified by the Governor in Council and notified in the *Government Gazette.*

II. This Act shall be read as and taken to be part of [Bombay] Act II. of 1865.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

This bill has been introduced to enable the Corporation of Justices for the city of Bombay to vote a portion of the municipal fund towards popular education. A grant of Rs. 10,000 was made for that purpose in 1867, but it was found that the expenditure would not be legal under Bombay Act No. II. of 1865.

Under Bombay Act No. II. of 1865, section L, the majority of two-thirds of the commissioners of a municipality in the mofussil may vote a certain portion of their funds towards hospitals, dispensaries, schools, &c. The Bench of Justices in Bombay wish for the like power which the bill will confer. The variety of purposes which in so large a city and port may now or hereafter be designated as public ones, precludes any exhaustive definition, and there would appear to be no necessity for such definition, as section I. affords ample checks against extravagant or fanciful expenditure.

The effect of section II. is to make previous Acts applicable to the procedure of the Justices in voting funds under this bill. (Signed) A. R. SCOBLE.

Bombay, 17th February 1870.

THE TROOP SHIPS.

OFFICERS proceeding between Aden and Bombay during the troop ship season, on duty or on medical certificate, who may be entitled to a passage at the expense of the State, will be provided with passages in one of H. M.'s troop ships, and they must pay the regulated messing charges before disembarkation.—G. G. O. No. 344 of 1868.

2. The only circumstances under which officers will hereafter be allowed to proceed otherwise than by H. M.'s troop ships, are—

1stly.—When the certificate of a medical board declares that an immediate change is urgently necessary, and that the case will not admit of delay until a passage in one of the troop ships can be provided.

2ndly.—When suffering or recovering from a disease of a contagious nature, which a medical board certificate may declare as not admissible on board a troop ship.

3rdly.—When the officer commanding at Bombay or Aden certifies that a passage cannot be provided in any of H. M.'s troop ships during the current season, and that the officer's services are not required, or are not available for duty on other vessels taken up for the conveyance of troops.

3. Inspecting officers, whose duty requires them to proceed to Aden, should so time their tours that the voyage both ways may be made in Her Majesty's troop ships.

4. Applications for passage will be made to the general officers commanding at Bombay and Aden, who will give the necessary notice to the Resident Transport Officer at each port that such passages will be required.

5. With the exception of the cabin of the officer commanding the troops, which will always be reserved for that officer, accommodation will be allotted according to rank, as it may be available at the time of embarkation; and in cases where accommodation is not available according to the rank of the officer embarking, the best that can be supplied will be given.—*Bombay Government Gazette.*

FORT POLICE COURT.—17TH FEBRUARY.

(Before NANA MOROJEE, Esq.)

A DISOBEDIENT SEAMAN.—Thomas Rees, a seaman of the British ship Jessie Jamieson, was charged with wilful disobedience of lawful commands in refusing to do duty. He pleaded guilty, and was sent to jail for a fortnight.

A TERRIBLE PROSPECT.—Another abhorrent neologism appears in the Western papers. An unfortunate actor named Fleming jumped from a steamboat and was drowned. Immediately it is telegraphed from Louisville that he "suicided." What is to become of the English language if these things are to go on we do not profess to know; but it is reasonable to suppose that we shall soon be speaking and writing a dialect in comparison with which the jabbering of African savages is as precise as Greek and as musical as Italian. The telegraph operators have already coined quite a large vocabulary of verbs and horrors, and their inventivity in this way threatens to be inexhaustible.—*New York Tribune.*

THE RECEPTION OF THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH.

MEETING OF SHIPMASTERS.

IN the forthcoming festivities on the occasion of the visit of His Royal Highness to the capital of Western India, one of the most effective displays will be that made by the shipping. The ships will of course all be decorated during the day, and in that way our magnificent harbour will present an appearance such as could be matched in few ports in the world. And another very effective display might be made by illuminating the ships in the evening. No doubt every shipmaster will be willing to do his utmost to make a good show on the occasion: shipmasters especially ought to welcome with enthusiasm the Sailor Prince, and we feel no doubt that they will do the thing handsomely.

On the invitation of Captain Pryce, Master Attendant, a meeting of shipmasters was held yesterday at his office with the object of concerting measures for doing honour to the Prince while on his visit to Bombay. Captain Pryce, having by request taken the chair, pointed out to the meeting the object of the meeting. The assembly, he said, was not very large, but he believed it represented the chief mercantile ships in the port. Anything done by the shipmasters would be of course purely voluntary, and he would suggest that a committee should be formed to carry out the wishes of the commanders of the whole of the merchant shipping in port. A committee of four or six might be appointed, with power to add to their number, and this committee might meet and discuss the subject, and might also influence their shipmasters to make their ships look smart and trim when His Royal Highness visited the city. He had heard that it was contemplated in the Government programme of solemnities and amusements during His Royal Highness's visit that there should be a water fête, it being intended that there should be a trip to Elephanta. On that occasion, he thought, the merchant fleet might do a great deal that would be very effective. This of course he would leave in the hands of the committee. The Prince would no doubt go to Elephanta during the day, when the shipping might be dressed out, and return at night, when there would be an occasion for illuminating and firing bluelights and rockets, and any other demonstration they might think fit. He had no doubt the demonstration would be enthusiastic in every way, and he would suggest that the ship captains should give their men a holiday, so that they also might enter and take their part with enthusiastic spirit. Of course he had merely invited them to come together in his office so as to draw them together, as there was no place in Bombay where they could so well meet and give the question a start. Should they appoint a committee, the making of all the arrangements would rest with them, but personally he would be very glad indeed to assist the committee in any way he could. The committee also might have the use of his office and of a desk on any occasion when they wished to meet and consult on the subject, and he would be happy to answer any question they might ask him. He might also ask Mr. Crawford, the president of the reception committee, to appropriate some little money in assisting in giving *eclat* to the display in the harbour.

A shipmaster present said lamps could be had cheaply on hire. It was pointed out to him that at that time there would be a great demand for lamps, but he said he had had 180 lamps on the occasion of the Queen taking over the government of the country, and he had no doubt that he could manage the same thing on the visit of the Prince.

Captain Murray of the Houghton Tower, said that if the Duke returned from Elephanta by night all the ships in harbour might supply boats to form a double line of boats from Elephanta to the shipping. The vessels in the harbour might all be illuminated; and this double line of boats, anchored at certain distance, might lead from Elephanta to the moorings of the shipping. If in each boat coloured lamps were placed, say a red lamp on one side and a green one on the other, the appearance of the line would be magnificent.

Captain Maxwell, of the Calcutta, said that though he thought that each ship should pay its own expenses, a big illumination might be supplied from oil by the Reception Committee. For himself he would be very glad to illuminate at his own expense.

Some conversation then took place about the oil, and the unanimous opinion appeared to be that no shipmaster would grudge a few gallons of oil, but that lamps might be supplied to some ships.

Captain Pryce then said he thought there would be a general feeling of objection to anybody being allowed to go on board ships to illuminate them for the captains, because it would perhaps vitiate insurance. The illumination must, he thought, be managed by the captains themselves. He mentioned this because he had received a letter this morning introducing Captain MacLeod, a partner of Mr. Bushell, who had been a great deal connected with illuminations in this part of the world. He had told Captain McLeod that he could not give him any reply till he had consulted with the shipmasters as to what they would permit. Captain Pryce then proposed that the following gentlemen be elected a committee to make arrangements by which the mercantile fleet might do honour to H. R. H. the Duke of Edinburgh on the occasion of his visit to Bombay:—Captain Maxwell, of the Calcutta; Captain Stewart, of the Tweed; Captain Murray, of the Houghton Tower; Captain Babbot, of the Rialto; Captain Potts, of the Scimitar; and Captain Hall, of the British Sceptre.

Captain Hutchinson, of the Athena, seconded the motion, which was carried unanimously.

In the course of some further conversation regarding double line of boats, it was mentioned by Captain Murray, in regard to the best route for the line to take would be on the south passage between Butcher's Island and Karanjah. It was also suggested by Captain Hutchinson that besides the side lights in the boats, blue lights should be burned as the Prince passed.

Captain Maxwell, who had been at Sydney during the Prince's visit to that place, mentioned that magnificent though the demonstration amongst the shipping at Sydney was, the shipping in Bombay harbour were much better situated for a display than were the vessels at Sydney. The chief feature in the Sydney display was that of the steamers, which went out about half way between Sydney and Botany Bay to meet the Galatea, and which when they did meet the Galatea, fell into line. Then three nights after that, when the Prince visited the harbour, there was a fine illumination amongst the shipping, and one Government steamer was lighted up so as to resemble a fiery dragon, spouting fire from its mouth. This vessel presented a most striking appearance. One of the finest sights on shore was the German procession with torches, which was very pretty.

Captain Pryce thought torches would have a fine effect in the line of boats.

The meeting then adjourned, the arrangements being left to the committee.

COTTON EXPORTS FROM SIND.

APPENDED is a statement of cotton shipped from the ports in Sind, in the Bombay presidency, to foreign external ports during the month of January 1870.

No. of Bales.	Quantity.	Value.	By what ships.	To what ports.
	lbs.	Rupees.		
373	145,494	46,109	Norwood	Liverpool.
20	7,910	2,000	Str. Kurrachee.	London.*
10	3,920	1,000	" "	Trieste*
301	122,602	39,128	" "	Hongkong*
245	93,600	36,000	" Bushire.....	Hongkong*
657	257,544	81,900	" Comorin	Hongkong*
1,606	570,888 lbs. or 692 candies and 8 lbs.	2,07,725		

* For transhipment via Bombay.

N. B.—80 lbs. equal to 1 maund; 8 maunds equal to 1 candy.

Note.—In addition to the above, shipped to Bombay for transhipment to Foreign Ports:

1289 pressed bales, lbs. 657,256, value Rs. 2,48,460.

COTTON EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

THE following is a statement of cotton shipped from the port of Bombay to foreign external ports and foreign Indian ports during the month of January 1870:—

Quantity.	Value.	By what ship.	To what port.
lbs.	Rs.		
563,920	2,24,869	Steamer Nubia*	Liverpool.
467,656	1,88,856	Do. Rangoon†	"
612,696	3,04,355	Do. Magdala	"
1,543,080	6,13,844	Matheran	"
355,376	1,40,8.5	Steamer China.....	"
19,600	5,000	Clutha	London.
2,045,592	8 25,168	Do. Back	Liverpool.
2,631,192	10,09,872	Victoria Cross	"
355,152	1,45,880	Steamer Gunga	"
685,388	2,88,585	Do. Sumatra	"
15,632	7,000	Do. Nubia*	Havre.
7,840	3,000	Do. Rangoon†	"
9,800	5,000	Do. Do.	Marseilles.
59,584	26,650	Do. China	Havre.
64,680	31,875	Do. Sumatra	"
49,000	20,125	Do. Do.	Marseilles.
75,400	29,700	Do. Gunga	"
68,992	27,91	Do. Nubia*	Trieste.
190,036	69,300	Do. Rangoon†	"
219,576	76,200	Do. China	"
127,068	46,735	Do. Sumatra	"
463,792	1,58,640	Do. Magdala‡	"
19,600	7,000	Do. Sumatra	Genoa
39,200	14,000	Do. China	Naples.
39,200	14,000	Do. Do.	Venice.
19,600	7,000	Do. Sumatra	"
206,612	84,060	Do. Eidora§	China.
56,448	20,78	Do. Sin Nanzing‖ ...	"
210,240	84,325	Do. Orissa	"
475,104	1,86,695	Do. Bengal	"
413,364	1,65,550	Do. Shaftesbury ...	"
121,632	60,290	Do. Travancore	"
8,232	2,520	Do. Nubia*	Suez.
167,800	50,5 0	Do. China	"
2,352	840	Sugla Cullianpursad	Afr. Coast.
(a) 3,472	85	Sugla Futhelkhare	Pers. Gulf.
6,160	2,750	Ganjah Hashmee	"
12,356,372 or Candies 15,760 ⅔= 31,521 bls.	49,33,592		

* For transhipment via Bombay.

† 31st December 1869.

‡ 22nd December 1869.

§ 23rd Dec mber 1869.

‖ 24th December 1869.

(a) This appears to be damaged cotton.

Port clearance granted on the—

BOMBAY AUXILIARY BIBLE SOCIETY.

THE annual meeting of the Bombay Auxiliary Bible Society was held in the Durbar Room, Town Hall, on Tuesday afternoon—the Rev. Dr. Wilson in the chair. There was a good attendance of ladies and gentlemen interested in the work of the Society.

The Chairman having read a portion of Holy Scripture, the meeting was opened with prayer by the Rev. George Bowen.

The annual report was then read by the Rev. D. C. Boyd, one of the secretaries. The report first mentioned that there had been several changes in the official staff during the past year,—two vice-presidents, Lord Napier of Magdala, and the Rev. M. M. Ross; three members of the general committee, Messrs. Taylor Laud, and Hore; and three members of the Marathi translation sub-committee, the Rev. Messrs Fairbank, Wilder, and Frost. All these gentlemen had left the country since last year. The Society had also for a time lost the valuable services of the Rev. T. K. Weatherhead, who in consequence of his intended departure to Europe tendered in November last his resignation of the office of joint secretary, which he had held for nearly five years. The committee accepted his resignation with regret, and unanimously elected in his room the Rev. J. S. S. Robertson, who had for eleven years previously, from 1852 to 1863, acted both as secretary to the Marathi translation sub-committee and as general secretary. As to the printing operations of the Society, it was stated that the printing in small type of a new edition of the Gospels and Acts in Guzrati had advanced as far as the 18th chapter of the Gospel of St. Luke. The revision of the Marathi Bible was still going in, but no part of the revised edition had yet been printed. During the past year there had been sold at the Bombay depot and by the Bombay colporteurs 5,872 copies and portions of the Scriptures. This result compares favourably with that of the previous year. Grants during the year amounted to 1,636, and there were issued to agents at outstations 2,868, making the total issues 10,376. The results of colportage are thus given:—Berar—The Rev. Sidoba Misal, at Oomrawuttee and other places in Berar, for eight months, disposed of 587 copies and portions of the Scriptures; proceeds Rs. 157-12-6. Malwa—761 copies and portions; proceeds Rs. 53-6. Surat—745 copies and portions; proceeds Rs. 154-12-6. Jaulna—569 copies and portions; proceeds Rs. 38-1-0. Poona—519 copies and portions; proceeds Rs. 268-1-0. Bombay—419 copies and portions; proceeds Rs. 150-2-0. Colaba collectorate—45 copies and portions; proceeds Rs 6-5-6. Southern Concan—99 copies and portions; proceeds Rs. 6-5-0. The finances of the Society stood thus—Proceeds of sale, Rs. 2,725-14-0, less than last year by Rs. 181-5-1; contributions, Rs. 2,868-1-0, less than last year by Rs. 925-5. Total receipts for the year, including £390 from the parent society, Rs. 9,416-12-1; total expenditure, Rs. 8,495-7-6.

The adoption of the report was moved by the Rev. C. Harding, who thought it must be considered an especial privilege to be connected with such a Society for carrying out our Saviour's command of teaching to all men the glorious truth, and called upon those present to adopt as their motto, "Freely ye have received, freely give."

Mr. C. E. Chapman seconded the motion, which was carried.

The Rev. Dr. Wilson then addressed the meeting. For two score years, he said, he had not attended any religious meetings with greater interest than those connected with this Bible Society, and he viewed it as an especial privilege that he had been permitted to attend so many meetings of the translation committees and so many general meetings of the Society. Indeed he was thankful to God, as he was surprised, that he had been so long spared to take part in this work of translating and distributing, and in teaching from the sacred volume. Bible societies had always held that the Bible did not merely contain the word of God, but that it was the word of God from the beginning to the end. They knew that Our Lord Jesus Christ recognised the authority of the Old Testament and the laws of Moses and of the other sacred writers. The literary beauties of the Bible were surpassed by no human writer whatever. In the Bible they had an exposition of the character of Our Lord and Saviour the glory of the only begotten of the Father, full of grace and truth. They could little imagine what would be the state of the world had not this collection of books been imparted to it. Where would have been our civilisation? Where would have been our progress, enlightenment, and literary culture? He had no doubt that without the Bible the nations of the earth would have sunk into a state of absolute barbarism. The Bible was the great motive power in promoting civilisation, and it was the great support of the Christian church. A good deal had been said about poor mortal erring man; but here was a book which, if rightly interpreted, would be invaluable to them, for it had God himself as its author, and Heaven for its end. Let them not be ashamed of the Bible Society, but let that Society enjoy their preference, and secure their efforts and prayers. Every year brought fresh encouragement to the work of circulating the Bible. Let them read the report of the parent society, and it would be admitted that a more interesting account of what was being done in the different nations of Europe, in Asia, Africa, and America, and throughout the whole world, could not be conceived. It was to be regretted that the funds of their Auxiliary Society had fallen off to a certain extent during the past year, but he hoped a recognition of this fact would only lead to a determination on the part of all of them to increase their efforts to secure new friends to the Society. The state of European society in India was very changeable, was becoming more changeable than ever owing to the easy communication with Britain, and many of their friends were constantly going and left the country for years. In these circumstances, it was peculiarly incumbent upon them to seek to secure new friends for the Society. Let them in fact just Act as if the Society had been newly set up amongst them, and commend it to those who had not hitherto given to it their support. He had lately visited a good many stations both in the east, west, and north of India, and he had got this impression that if the means of carrying on the Lord's work were furnished more liberally than they were at present, they might expect to have a duplication of the number of converts within five or ten years. God was everywhere opening up great and effectual doors of usefulness, and the servants of the Lord complained that they were stinted in funds for educational purposes and for conducting presses, and other evangelical work,—a state of matters which ought not to be allowed to continue. All ought to feel that they enjoyed a privilege when they were permitted to be fellow workers in the illumination of the Holy spirit of man, and in carrying into effect God's purposes of mercy and grace to this fallen world. It had been a peculiarity of the Bible Society here to seek for improvements in their translations of the Scriptures with every impression made for circulation; and he believed that their versions were perhaps as perfect as any in the circulation in India. Still from experience, and from their discoveries of particular idioms, and from their critical examinations of the translations, they might find occasion for alteration, and it was incumbent upon them to make the Bible as intelligible and faithful as they could. It would be an easy matter for members of their sub-committees to compare their translations with those in use elsewhere. He had brought from Calcutta some copies of the New Testament in Bengalee transliterated into the Roman character; they would be able in this instance to compare their New Testament with that in use in Bengal, and no doubt in this way be able to select some improved renderings of some of the technical terms used. They should also be very glad if their brethren in other parts of India availed themselves of the labours of the Bombay committees and resorted to such comparisons of translations as might suggest themselves. The labours of colporteurs had been mentioned in the report. In regard to this he thought much good might result if they availed themselves of the permission to pay the expenses of missionaries on Biblical tours and also the expenses of colporteurs. Personally, he had found ten times as much done in disposing of the Scriptures when he was with colporteurs as when they were alone. He remembered one day at a place in the Gaekwar's territory he sent out two colporteurs and asked them to do their best to dispose of the Scriptures, and they returned about four o'clock and informed him that they great part of had sold about two rupees' worth of parts of the Scriptures. He took them out again himself, and began to preach in the bazaar and to direct the attention of people to the Bible, and the colporteurs could then hardly meet the demand which arose in consequence of the address delivered. And he believed they would see similar results to the same thing done in other places. Some time ago they had got permission from the British and Foreign Bible Society to present a copy of the Scriptures to all the Government schools in Western India. This they had been doing, and it was a matter of congratulation that they had been able to carry this into effect. He would suggest that next year at the University examinations they should present a copy of the whole Bible to the natives who came up for examination. This last year there were between 800 and 900 candidates for matriculation, not to speak of those who came up for their examination in connection with the Faculties of Arts, Medicine, Law, and Engineering. Let all those candidates for literary honours be supplied with a copy of the Scriptures. He thought it must be a matter of thanksgiving to them that they should see so great a capacity for understanding our English version of the Bible. No doubt the versions in the vernacular languages were to be commended; they were not in any respect to cease in their use of them; but to all of them who were acquainted with the peculiar structure of the English language and its capacity for the expression of thought, and of religious thought, to which it had been devoted for centuries, must see that there was a peculiar advantage in finding readers capable of understanding the English version of the Scriptures. It was also a matter of thanksgiving that in the mission schools the Bible was read and expounded, and all the references to the Bible to be found in such books as Milton traced to their source in the Bible. After some further remarks on the encouraging success of missions in different parts of the country, the Rev. Doctor impressed upon his hearers that a great deal might be done by every one to circulate the Scriptures amongst their servants and in many other ways. Let them all then endeavour to do what they could in that way, and pray that the blessing of God might accompany the distribution of the Scriptures. He would soon, he hoped, again see the parent society, and he would venture to assure the members of it that the members of the society in this country were more and more disposed to exert themselves, notwithstanding certain manifest discouragements, and he was sure they would all be gratified by that expression of his conviction. (Applause.)

The Rev. Mr. Newton, of Lahore, then addressed the meeting. It was thirty-five years since he had arrived in India, and one of the first meetings he had attended was a meeting such as this. Mr. Newton gave some highly interesting particulars respecting his work in the Punjab.

The Rev. Mr. Stephen, of Bombay, having also addressed the meeting,

The Rev. Mr. Starrs moved that the following gentlemen be the committee for the ensuing year:—

President—Rev. Dr. Wilson.

Vice-Presidents—Lieut.-General Lord Napier of Magdala, The Honorable M. R. Westropp, Col. Robert Phayre, The Venerable Archdeacon Leigh Lye, Rev. M. M. Ross.

Committee—N. Spencer (senior), Esq., Captain G. T. Robinson, Andrew Taylor, Esq., Professor F. J. Candy, Dr. F. G. Joynt, E. D. Stead, Esq., Lieut.-Colonel J. T. Annesley, C. E. Chapman, Esq., Col. W. H. Kirby, Dr. D. Young, R. E. Bickerdike, Esq., Dr. W. P. Partridge, Dr. J. C. Trestrail, C. H. Reynolds, Esq., H. Conder, Esq., J. Morris, Esq.

Secretaries—Rev. D. C. Boyd, Rev. J. S. S. Robertson.

Lieut.-Colonel Annesley moved, and the Rev. J. S. S. Robertson seconded, a vote of thanks to the Chairman, both gentlemen referring in feeling terms to the long connection of Dr. Wilson with this and similar societies in Bombay, and to the love which every one had for him. A fervent hope was expected that Dr. Wilson's sojourn at hom might prove beneficial to him, and that he might be spared to return and occupy his place once more amongst them.

Dr. Wilson replied suitably to the vote of thanks, and afterwards closed the meeting by pronouncing the benediction.

THE JACOBABAD FRAUDS.

TRIAL FOR CONSPIRACY AGAINST GOVERNMENT.

AT the Criminal Sessions on Wednesday before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Bayley and a European jury, John Barron, William Kinnear, James Prince, and Edward Maclean were placed in the dock charged with conspiring together in July last for the purpose of inducing Hormusjee Manockjee, accountant in the office of the Collector of Shikarpore, to do an illegal act, varied under the charges as theft, breach of trust, or mischief of official books and papers, so as to conceal evidence of an offence.

The Acting Advocate General (the Hon'ble Mr. Scoble) and Mr. Ferguson appeared for the prosecution; Dr. Barton and Mr. McCulloch for Barron, Mr. Macpherson for Kinnear, Mr. Latham for Prince, whilst Maclean conducted his own defence.

A jury of Europeans was sworn, but before the prisoners were put into their charge,

Dr. Barton said he had no idea of the course the Crown meant to take as against the prisoner Barron.

The Judge—No more have I, Dr. Barton—(a laugh.)

Dr. Barton proceeded to say that on the previous day Barron had been sentenced to penal servitude for life, so that he was now dead to the law, and yet he was to be tried for a minor offence!

The Judge—It is quite competent.

Dr. Barton said he had never, with one exception, heard of a man being tried for a minor offence after conviction for a higher one, and this might vitiate the whole proceedings in the present case.

The Judge—Well, I think not, Dr. Barton.

The prisoners were then given in charge of the jury on a long list of charges, the effect of which is mentioned above.

The Advocate General in opening the case for the prosecution said—The circumstances which it will be my duty to detail to you in this case in support of the charges which have just been read are, I think you will find, very simple. Three of the prisoners were recently in public employment in Upper Sind; the first prisoner, Barron, was head and confidential clerk to the Political Superintendent at Jacobabad; the second, Kinnear, was head clerk to the Collector at Shikarpore, a place about twenty-four miles from Jacobabad; the third, Prince, was Sub-Assistant Superintendent of Telegraphs in Sukkur and Shikarpore; and the fourth, Maclean, had previously held some position under the Magistrate of Shikarpore, but at the time the transactions occurred, to which your attention will be directed, he was out of employment. It may be in the knowledge of some, perhaps all of you, gentlemen, that Colonel Phayre, the Political Superintendent of Upper Sind, had his attention directed to certain irregularities which had taken place in his office and with respect to which Barron was supposed to be concerned. Circumstances which I need not detail to you here led Colonel Phayre, on 28th June 1869, to suspend the first prisoner Barron from his employment and to investigate the whole manner in which the accounts of his office had been kept. Now, gentlemen, it is necessary I should tell you the Political Superintendent at Jacobabad draws upon the treasury of the Collector at Shikarpore for the monies he is entitled to receive for the various departments of his administration, and which he disburses, which disbursements by the Political Superintendent at Jacobabad is paid out of the treasury at Shikarpore by orders which are transmitted from Jacobabad to Shikarpore and kept at Shikarpore as vouchers that the money has been paid, and when Colonel Phayre entered on the investigation on the state of the accounts of his office he found it necessary, in order to arrive at a clear comprehension of the state of affairs, that he should send to Shikarpore for the vouchers that had in previous months and years been sent from his office at Jacobabad to Shikarpore. Now, gentlemen, it is in respect of these vouchers that the offence with which the prisoners are charged—that of having abetted is alleged to have been sought to be committed. At that time a Parsee named Hormusjee Manockjee was head accountant in the office of the Collector at Shikarpore and had charge of the vouchers in question, and it seems to have been considered, and you will see in the course of the case, that any means these vouchers could be kept back, secreted, or otherwise made away with, it would be very important for the interests of John Barron, who was under suspension for these alleged irregularities. It would appear that at that time the four prisoners and the clerk Hormusjee Manockjee were on terms of very considerable intimacy one with another—in the habit of corresponding frequently and meeting occasionally, and altogether on terms of friendship and good acquaintance. You will see from the position of some of the prisoners that the means of communication they had with one other was very simple. Hormusjee Manockjee was head accountant in the office in which Kinnear was head clerk, and Prince as sub-assistant superintendent of telegraphs between Sukkur and Shikarpore, had the command of telegraphic communication to these two stations; and you will accordingly find that in the course of these transactions a great deal of the communication of the prisoners with this conspiracy will be derived. Now, gentlemen, I have in my hand a bundle of these original telegrams which as you are aware require to be signed by the person who sends them, and we will call evidence to prove the signature of the handwriting, some of Barron, and some of Maclean, and with regard to Prince we shall lay before you other documents in his handwriting which I think will connect him with his conspiracy.

Maclean—I had better mention here, my Lord, that I don't mean to deny my handwriting in any way.

The Judge—I suppose means he will not attend this meeting. (Laughter.) "I expect papers received write." Now, gentlemen, those expected papers were papers which were expected from the office of the Accountant General, Bombay, and which were also important vouchers with regard to this investigation, which I have already told you was going on at this time at Jacobabad, and on the same day that Hormusjee telegraphs as I have read to you, Kinnear also telegraphs to Barron at Jacobabad, "I have papers received, Hormusjee says he wants his bond; make arrangements sharp. Reply sharp your wishes." Now, gentlemen, up to that time everything appears to have gone, as you will judge by this, in a tolerably smooth way, but Maclean's letter appears to have annoyed Hormusjee very much and he accordingly seems to have spoken to Kinnear about it, and on 21st July Kinnear telegraphs to Barron as follows—"Mac's threatening letter received by Hormusjee. Is now enraged and swears will have nothing to do with any of you. Come to some settlement with him: if not, look out. To prevent mischief I have promised to give him the paper before 4 to-morrow evening. Reply sharp." Now, gentlemen, the paper alluded to in that telegram is no doubt the bond; I think you will have very little difficulty in coming to that conclusion when you read it in connection with the previous telegram that "Hormusjee says he wants his bond." Barron on receipt of this telegram sends back to Kinnear:—"Send in all papers by your special cossid who can take back bond honestly and conscientiously." On the following day, the 22nd, Barron telegraphs to Hormusjee—"Expect registered letter by to-day's post." Whether that letter was sent or not I am unable to tell you, for it has not reached our hands and we know nothing about it, but Hormusjee appears to have come to the conclusion that he was putting himself in a very false position by undertaking to have anything to do with this matter, and he appears accordingly to have backed out of it before the papers were destroyed or any offence committed, and his statement, in addition to the papers and letters before you, will be the principal evidence in this case. That evidence you will no doubt regard with considerable suspicion, coming at it does from a man who appears for some time, for the purpose of assisting his friends or for the purpose of making out a case against them, for one reason or other, to have joined in the conspiracy. But before it could be carried out so far as to affect anything, Hormusjee appears to have retired from them, and you will hear from him he re-paid the amount of Rs. 3,000 for which he got the cheque from Barron. I think you will have very little doubt, his evidence being corroborated as it is in most materially in all material points by the correspondence of the prisoners, whose handwriting will be identified and by the telegrams that have passed between them, that these prisoners all engaged in a conspiracy such as I have described.

The Judge—Do you say that Hormusjee was in the conspiracy at the meeting on the 7th July?

The Advocate-General—Yes, my Lord.

The Judge—So that his evidence will require to be corroborated?

The Advocate-General—Yes, my Lord, and it is only fair I should state to the jury that even though he went to the meeting for the purpose of reporting to his superior officer, yet, nevertheless, a man engaged in a transaction in that way lays himself open to suspicion that it would be well to have all his evidence corroborated; and that corroboration is supplied in a way that will be most satisfactory to the jury—by means of letters and telegrams which will both be produced, of which they cannot, I think, have any doubt; and I think on the evidence we will bring before them they will have no doubt that the conspiracy, or abetment as it is called in the Penal Code, with which the prisoners are charged, was committed.

Colonel Phayre was then called for the prosecution. He deposed as to making an investigation into the affairs of his office in the course of which he sent to Calcutta and Bombay for documents, produced a number of the telegrams and letters referred to by the Advocate General, and spoke to the handwriting thereon. He had sent to Shikarpore for copies of abstracts and other papers and these were brought to Jacobabad under an escort of the Sind Horse.

Dr. Barton in the course of his cross-examination asked whether witness knew Colonel Phayre and was aware that he was dismissed by Colonel Dunsterville—A.—Yes, he was dismissed from his position as head accountant and Huzzoor Deputy Collector.

Dr. Barton—From what you have heard of that man, would you believe him on his oath?

The Advocate General—I must object to that question. Perhaps my learned friend will alter the form so as to make it a little more regular.

Dr. Barton—Well, it has been asked by the first counsel in the world for the last fifty years, and I intend to impeach that man's evidence.

After some discussion a reference was made to the authorities from which, his lordship said, it would be competent to ask the witness if he knew what reputation Hormusjee had among his neighbours, and if so, whether he would believe him on his oath.

Dr. Barton then asked witness whether he knew what reputation Hormusjee had among his neighbours?

Witness—Hormusjee's "neighbours!" Well, he has never been my neighbour—(laughter.) He belongs to Shikarpore: and he is out of my line—I never heard of him before.

The Judge—Are you able to say in what reputation Hormusjee is held among his neighbours?

Witness—No: I know nothing about him, except what I have heard.

The Judge—Then it is needless to ask him the further question, Dr. Barton.

Messrs. Macpherson and Latham then put some questions to Colonel Phayre on behalf of their clients.

Maclean then cross-examined and in reply to him witness said he had got many other telegrams sent from the office at Calcutta, only such as were considered necessary had been put in. Here (perusing a bundle of papers) was one, for instance, from Maclean to Hunt at Kurrachee and there was the reply, and then there was a telegram to get Barron bailed "by hook or by crook."

His Lordship said he was not aware whether Maclean knew the rules of the proceeding in that Court, but if he put in even one letter, then the prosecution was entitled to reply.

Maclean—I don't put these in.

Witness—I have a good many more. (A laugh)—On further cross-examination witness said he had not been acquainted with Maclean previously either personally or by letter. He recollected getting a letter from him as to landing some luggage. Prisoner was acting as a forwarding agent at the time. He might have written a letter to the Commissioner of Sind, saying "I enclose the bond signed by Edward Maclean in which he describes himself as a law agent but who is in reality a loafer." He believed he did use such expression as "loafer" regarding prisoner; he did not know him so well then as now. He recollected that when before the Magistrate he said regarding prisoner's letter. "The whole production in short is that of a man who had been initiated into the secret history of what the local funds, civil budget, batta and travelling allowance had done for Barron, and who felt that upon the success of his own endeavours to arouse

THE CALCUTTA TURF.

It used to be our boast that the Indian turf was free from the vices which unhappily clung to that at home. Here, although we are supposed to possess some rare exotics in the way of vices, they were by our detractors allowed to be chiefly of a domestic nature, for which the sultriness of the climate was responsible, and which only concerned husbands and the Divorce Courts. Our turf transactions were always clean. Racing was carried on in India simply for the love of sport and to encourage the breed of good horses; roping, hocussing and other British peculiarities were unknown. So we thought. Have we been indulging in a fond and foolish dream? * * * It will be seen from the account of our racing reporter this morning that at two days races this week, certain horses though passing the winning post first, were disqualified. On the first occasion although the objection was upheld by the stewards, the jockey was acquitted of blame, but in the second instance the same jockey was warned that a repetition of what he did, would debar him from the right of riding on the Calcutta course again. We have no intention of mixing ourselves up in any racing squabbles, but we congratulate the stewards on their firmness in putting down with so determined a hand what appeared to them to bear the aspect of a doubtful transaction. They did not err on the side of severity, but their decision is quite suggestive enough to be a lesson for the future to jockeys and those who desire to make a change in the ethics of the Indian turf. All who know the gallant and sporting owner of the horses disqualified, will regret that this unpleasant business should have occurred with his stable. Single-minded, and the soul of honour himself, we are sure that he will, when he hears of the transaction, at once give his approbation and support to the decision of the stewards.—*Daily Examiner*. Feb. 11.

THE *Indian Daily News* says in reference to the above:—The facts are, that in the first instance the horse swerved under the whip of the jockey and cannoned against another—in the second the owner is a man whose honour dare not be impeached as he races for the love of racing, never bets, and is just now absent from Calcutta. The offending jockey in the second instance swerved against a leading horse, his stable companion taking the opportunity to spurt forward. We do not suggest any collusion between the two men; the one may have taken advantage of which he may have considered an accident. With the other, being a second offence, the stewards might have acted more sternly, having stronger ground of suspicion; he was warned, but he ought to have been ordered off the course. If there is scoundrelism, it is confined to one or to two jockeys—and to taint the character of the Calcutta Turf, composed of the best men in the city, with the scoundrelism of one or two jockeys, is to ignore the line between the latter and those who have the misfortune to employ them.

BLACKWOOD'S ARTICLE ON UMBALLA.

THERE has been a good deal of discussion in the press, both here and at home, regarding the authorship of a recent article in *Blackwood's Magazine* on Shere Ali's visit to Umballa, and the prevalent conclusion seems to be that it was from the pen of the late Foreign Secretary, Mr. Seton-Karr. We cannot concur in this opinion: indeed the article itself contains internal evidence to the contrary. It seems clear to us that the writer of the article was not himself present at the Umballa Durbar: now Mr. Seton-Karr was. He could never have talked of the Ameer, in his dingy snuff-coloured choga, "divesting himself of his regal robes!" On the other hand, it is quite certain that the writer in *Blackwood* had access to all the innermost papers connected with the event. We are therefore, on the whole, inclined to attribute the authorship to Mr. Kaye.—*Pioneer*, Feb. 15.

YOUNG LADIES, BEWARE.

CHIGNONS are in peril, not from a change of fashion—though that may occur any day—but from the circumstance that fashion has given them for the nonce so factitious a value. For the same reason, natural hair, if fine, presents a temptation to cunning depredators. Steal a good chignon, and you get an article as readily convertible into cash as clothing, much more convertible than the best electro-plate which the practical metallurgists of Birmingham can turn out. Deprive an unsuspicious maiden of her flowing locks, and you have the raw material for a promising chignon ready to hand. At last the thieves seem to have discovered these facts, and the word has been passed among the light-fingered chevaliers of industry to become knights of the scissors. The correspondent of a contemporary relates with a shudder how "a young friend of ours" had her hair cut off in broad daylight, while she was walking in Westbourne-grove, the theft being managed so cleverly that the lady was unconscious of the result until her return home. It is not at all likely that this will be an isolated "rape of the lock" in modern London. The shearing process must be easy, for the bonnet is an "unreal mockery," and it affords no protection, while the hair market is so brisk, and chignons in particular are so lively, that the smart thief can always count on a purchaser. But of course the Belindas of the period have the remedy in their own hands. They may wear bonnets which "act as sich," and cover as well as adorn; they may abjure the wearing of false hair, and so diminish the temptation to plunder; or they may summon their wits to the rescue and be always on the alert against "unconsciousness" as they pace through metropolitan streets. A reform on all three points is so much wanted that we should hardly feel inconsolable if the dexterous ladies' hair-cutter of Westbourne-grove found a few imitators in other districts of London.—*Daily Telegraph*.

THE LATE DR. WILLIAMS.

TO-DAY we record the death of a divine who, although not among the foremost minds of the Church, will long be remembered for his connection with a turning point in the ecclesiastical history of England. Yesterday morning (Jan. 18) Dr. Rowland Williams died of bronchitis, at Broadchalke, where he was Vicar. It was he who contributed the boldest and most defiant, if not the most memorable, paper to "Essays and Reviews." After Dr. Temple's mild sermon on "The Education of the World" came a review of "Bunsen's Biblical Researches," which utterly cast aside the idea that the Bible was inspired in a plenary sense. Dr. Williams criticised Isaiah with as much freedom as he could have reviewed Milton, and absolutely rejected the doctrine that the punishment of the wicked was eternal. For such teaching he and the Rev. Henry Bristow Wilson, Vicar of Great Staughton, author of the "Essay on the National Church," were prosecuted before the Court of Arches and the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council. By the highest Court of Ecclesiastical Appeal the suit was dismissed; and, in a famous judgment, Lord Westbury pronounced the standards of the English Church to permit a latitude which amazed even Broad Churchmen. Since the trial, little has been heard of Dr. Rowland Williams. No other review from his pen startled the English public; only once, so far as we are aware, did he publicly say a word of self-defence, and that was more than a remarkable letter to *The Daily Telegraph*. To the English people he was known only as a contributor to "Essays and Reviews;" to students only as a thoughtful scholar. Nothing that he has written will be redeemed from forgetfulness by its intrinsic merits; but his name will live as that of the boldest contributor to a volume which incidentally marks an epoch in the annals of the English Church.—*Daily Telegraph*.

THE RITUAL COMMISSION.—The *Record* states that, as to the Lectionary, the sub committee of the Commission recommended that the lessons from the Apocrypha, which for Saints'-days number 26, should be reduced to four; but that for ordinary days forty should be still retained out of the one hundred and six lessons. As a second series of "Lessons for Evensong on Sundays" is provided, so that they may be read either as alternative lessons at the second service, or at the third service, it thought desirable. It is mentioned that forty meetings were occupied in arriving at these conclusions, but the time that each meeting lasted is not mentioned nor the number of members who attended. According to the above alterations of the Lectionary, the Gospels and the Acts are to be read once in the year at Evening Prayer, and the Revelation in Advent. The Books of Chronicles are also to be omitted into the new Lectionary, and the divisions of chapters are not always to be followed.

PHOTOGRAPHIC PRINTING THROUGH GROUND GLASS.—Our esteemed American correspondent describes in his letter this week a method of printing, very much in vogue at the present moment in the United States, styled the "Berlin process." Many photographers in this country are familiar with cards and cabinet portraits of actresses and pretty girls issued by Milster, Loescher, and Petsch, and others of the Berlin photographers. The singular softness and modelling of these portraits is doubtless due to retouching on the negative. The method introduced in the United States as the "Berlin process" gives a fictitious softness of a character suggestive of that in the published Berlin portraits we have mentioned. It appears that the mode in which this effect is produced is another form of the plan of printing through a medium, but with a difference. The negatives are taken on glass, the back of which is coarsely ground, and the roughened surface, producing various gradations of transparency, gives a soft, granulated gradation to the portrait, which is, at least, novel, and is evidently regarded as pleasing.—*Photographic News*.

SOME Parisian electrician has developed a brilliant idea: he electrifies singers just before they "go on," and they electrify the audience. They sing with spirit, energy, fire—all derived from the battery at so much per shock. Thus the work of a manager becomes simple: as he depends for light on the gas company, he will henceforth depend for the life and vigour of his operas on some new electrifying company, contracting to do the work nightly. Vocal genius will be laid down in wires, and turned on or off as required—the charge so much per Grisi-power. If the singers do not sing well, the gallery will know that the manager is saving on his funds; or that, through a dispute with the company, the electric supply is cut off. But if this is true—if brilliant singing can be bought by cash—why not extend the principle? Could not sublime and startling oratory be distributed in "mains" all over the land, commencing pipe, and of course meters, to every town hall and assembly room? Could not even a hostess secure a certain amount of electricity to enliven a dull dinner party—just as now she secures table ornaments and hays flowers? And, before all and above all, could not the nineteen thousand nine hundred and ninety-five dull pulpits in the land—the total number of pulpits being twenty thousand—be electrified, so that the plague of sleepy sermons might finally be exercised?—*Daily Telegraph*, Jan. 10.

THE "COUNTESS OF DERWENTWATER."

SOMETHING must be done, and that sharply and speedily, with the crazy woman who is going about the North of England, "in an Austrian uniform," "with a sword by her side," calling herself "Countess of Derwentwater," and "lifting" cattle and seizing implements that belong to farmers who are living in the Queen's peace and paying their rents to the Commissioners of Greenwich Hospital. Much that is sentimental may be said against the cruelty, and much that is sensible against the impolicy of political forfeitures; but the Law is the Law. At the attainder of the last earl, James, the Derwentwater estates were vested by solemn Act of Parliament in the Commissioners of Greenwich Hospital; and that establishment has enjoyed the rents ever since, although on two occasions Parliament made a provision for the relatives of the dead earl. But he was the last. Charles Radcliffe was never Earl, or summoned to Parliament, but he was arraigned and executed in 1747 as "Charles Radcliffe, Esq." It is idle to talk of the crazy woman in the North as being "a Peeress in her own right." The Derwentwater peerage is not dormant, but extinct, and only the Queen, by an act of grace, can revive it; while an Act of Parliament alone can restore the forfeited estates to the heir-at-law of the last holder, if any such there be. In the face of these facts—which might be patent to every lawyer's clerk in the kingdom—the "Countess" has been inciting her "bailiff" to distrain on cattle, sheep, horses, and farm-gear for rent affirmed to be due to herself; and an auctioneer has absolutely been found to sell the plunder, and hand the proceeds to this Lady Mosstrooper. The last we hear of these extraordinary proceedings is, that the "Countess's" "bailiff" has been apprehended, and has been bound over to keep the peace, for threatening to sign the "death warrant" of Mr. Grey, the agent for the Dilston property while the "Countess" herself seems to be in high favour with an ignorant and violent multitude, mainly composed of colliers, who vow to see her righted, and are regaled at her expense with beef and beer. The "Countess" would seem to be in possession of some cash, otherwise she would have been long since caged as a wandering lunatic, and in due time transferred to the county asylum. But, may we ask, is there no constabulary in Durham, Westmoreland, or Cumberland? Or are social affairs in the North in as chaotic and lawless a state as when "Johnny Armstrong" was "taen of his crime for stealing the Lord Bishop's mare," and the gentlemen of the Border spent their time between chasing the wild deer and stealing cows? If Parliament were sitting, a brief question addressed to the Home Secretary would dispose of the "Countess of Derwentwater."—*Daily Telegraph*, Jan. 22.

THE ABYSSINIAN AND NEW ZEALAND MEDALS.

THE issue of the medals for Abyssinia and New Zealand has enabled Messrs. Mitchell and Co. to complete the series of medal photographs which they have lately been publishing under the superintendence of Captain A. C. Tupper, F.S.A. We cannot congratulate the designers of these two latest additions on either their taste or scholarship. On the obverse of both medals is engraved a very indifferent likeness of her Majesty wearing a crown and veil, surrounded, in the case of the one for New Zealand, with the well-worn motto *Victoria D: G: Britt: Reg: F: D:* and in that of the other by the word "Abyssinia," with the letters so arranged that the initial and final are in juxtaposition. This has a very ugly appearance, and might easily have been remedied by even such a simple contrivance as giving to the Abyssinian medal the Latin motto, and by allowing "New Zealand" to surround the other. On the reverse of the New Zealand medal is a wreath of what we take to be bay leaves, encircling a space on which is to be inscribed in raised letters the date of the campaign for which the medal is given, the name of the recipient being engraved round the edge. When we have said that the Latin motto chosen to surround the wreath has the merit of novelty, we have said all that it is possible to advance in its favour. "*Virtutis Honor*" is not good Latin, nor when translated does it make good English. In the centre of the reverse side of the Abyssinian medal is space left for the name of the wearer which is also to be inscribed in raised letters. In this age of economy it is strange that the authorities should have preferred the much more expensive and troublesome mode of stamping in relief to the more common and simpler process of engraving, nor do we think that it will be in any way an improvement. Of the two medals the Abyssinian has altogether the lighter and more elegant appearance, an advantage which is partly attributable to the insertion of a regal crown between the medal and ring into which the ribbon—crimson and white—is drawn. The New Zealand ribbon—blue and scarlet—is fastened into the usual square clasp.—*Globe*, Jan. 21.

WHAT HAUSSMANN HAS SPENT ON PARIS.

So many contradictory reports as to the amount expended by M. Haussmann on the re-building of Paris have been circulated, that it may not be out of place to give the exact figures according to an official return just published. The total expenditure during the last seventeen years amounts to 2,117,500,000fr. (£84,700,000.) Of this the city has paid almost one-half—1,022,500,000fr. (£40,900,000) out of its own resources. The balance, amounting to £43,800,000, has been raised by various loans, according to the annexed list:—

Loan of 1849, £1,000,000, all paid off.
Loan of 1852, £2,000,000, all paid with the exception of the last year's drawing.
Loan of 1855, £2,400,000, repayable in 40 years.
Loan of 1860, £5,340,000, repayable in 40 years from date of issue.
Loan of 1865, £10,800,000., repayable in sixty years, commencing in 1869.

The total of the last three loans is, therefore, £18,540,000, to which must be added "les frais de l'amortissement," amounting to £2,200,000. Of this sum £1,472,000 has already been paid off. Had the late Préfect of the Seine limited himself to the expenditure of even these enormous credits, it is not improbable that he might still preside at the Hôtel de Ville. But, in addition to the foregoing loans, which received the previous assent of the Corps Législatif, M. Haussmann involved the city of Paris with private companies. A few years back he contracted a loan with the Crédit Foncier for 455,775,000f. (£18,631,000), of which one-half has already been issued; and a further one of £4,000,000 with "la caisse des travaux publics de Paris." To meet these engagements of his predecessor, M. Chevreau will have no easy task.—*Pall Mall Gazette*.

THE POPE.

THE Holy Father has a charming gift of speaking out of the abundance of his heart, and his spontaneous utterances may often be delightfully contrasted with his more guarded official allocutions. On a recent occasion he delivered a formal and authoritative explanation of the fact which has so often excited the malicious mockery of the profane; namely, the maintenance of an army of fourteen thousand men provided with all the latest appliances of the science of destruction, for the protection of the Vicar of One whose kingdom was not of this world, and the successor of that Apostle who when, as the Pope puts it, "the Garibaldians of that day" assaulted his Master, was commanded to put up his sword again into its place. And what was the Pope's apology for this seeming inconsistency? Simply that he was but a man and a sovereign like other men and other earthly rulers, and that he was invested with no supernatural authority to invoke, or to declare the assistance of legions of Angels on an emergency. "The Founder of Christianity and the Church," he said in substance, "might have had legions of angels at his side in a moment; but He declined to call for them. I can pretend to no such heavenly auxiliaries, and am therefore compelled to rely on my faithful Zouaves, my rifled cannon, and my wonder-working Chassepots." Such an avowal, at such a time, and in such a place, and from such a personage, is instructive and edifying. It ought not to be forgotten by the majority in the Council who are bent upon declaring the Pope a supernatural being in spite of himself.—*Daily News*, Jan. 21.

HEALTH OF HER MAJESTY.—The Queen, we regret to say, has been suffering repeatedly during the past few months from neuralgia, affecting different parts of the body, and sometimes enough to seriously interfere with rest. Her Majesty has just recovered from a recurrence of the neuralgia, attacking the face severely. The attacks have been attributable to disturbance of the nervous system, due to exposure, worry, or excitement.—*Lancet*, Jan 21.

DISGUSTING WAGER.—A Scotch paper gives the particulars of a wager recently decided at Avebury. Somebody offered to bet that no man could eat, at one sitting, a rabbit weighing 6lb., a small loaf of bread, and 2lb. of cheese. Two men, one of whom was named Bull, accepted the challenge, and in the presence of an enthusiastic crowd of competitors won the wager, devouring the provisions in the space of fifteen minutes. Bull, the loser, then encouraged by the applause, finished up with a beef-steak and drank three half-pints of gin and half-a-pint of brandy.

A YOUNG PRIEST the other day, who was examining a confirmation class in the south of Ireland, asked the question, "What is the sacrament of matrimony?" A little girl at the head of the class answered, "It is a state of Torment into which sowls enter to prepare them for another better world." "Bein," said the curate, "the answer for purgatory; put her down to the fut of the class." "Lave her alone," said the priest, who was standing near, "anythin' you or I knew to the contrary she may be perfectly right!"

UN VRAI GAMIN DE PARIS.—On Saturday, Jan. 15, a boy of about ten years of age was brought before the Commissaire of Police of the Odeon, charged with vagabondage in the quarter of the Luxembourg. "What have you been doing since you left your home?" inquired the magistrate. "Governor," replied the boy, "I have been at Nealily at the funeral of Victor Noir." "Who took you there?" "A tall gentleman, whom I do not know. He had a grey coat and long boots. He made me cry, 'Vive la République!' Vive Rochefort!' and said that in returning we must break up the iron chairs of the Champs Elysees to beat the police. Ah! it was fine fun, I can tell you." It appeared that the juvenile revolutionist was of P.D. in a Paris printing establishment. He was restored to his distracted parents, who live in the Rue due Champ d'Asile.

CAPTURE OF THREE HUNDRED WHALES.—Our Lerwick correspondent, writing on the 11th January, says:—"As some fishermen in the neighbourhood of Scalloway were going to the sea late morning they fell in with some whales, which they endeavoured to drive to land. They were soon joined by some boats belonging to the West Isles, and in a short time they succeeded in driving the whales to the East Voe of Scalloway, where nearly 300 were captured before dark. It was expected that the whole would be shot or driven ashore before morning, the moonlight being favourable. It was thought that there might be 400 whales altogether. The property where they were stranded belongs to Mr. Ray. The place is well adapted for the capture of whales, but it is very unusual for any to appear there, and also unusual for whales to be seen at this time of the year; but it is fortunate for the poor people in the district that they have come."—*Scotsman*.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (Limited).
Established a Calcutta 1863, and Incorporated under the English Companies' Act of 1862, 23rd March 1866.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
The Bank opens Current Deposit Accounts and allows Interest at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on Customers' Daily Balances from Rs. 500 up to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
The Bank receives Money, on Fixed Deposit, and allows Interest thereon as follows:—
On Deposits subject to 3 months' notice of withdrawal 3 per cent.
" 6 " " 5 "
" 12 " " 6 "

EXCHANGE.
On London at 6 months' sight.....1/11 3/4
" " 3 " " 1/11 9/16
" on demand.....1/11 3/8
" Scotland and Ireland.....1/11 5/16
Circular Notes.....1/11 1/4

By order of the Directors,
JAMES WINDRAM, Manager.
Bombay, 23rd November, 1869.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK of INDIA, LONDON, and CHINA.

EXCHANGE.
The Bank grants Drafts sight above £50 at 1s. 11 3-4d. per Rs.
On London at 6 months' sight " " at 1s. 11 5/8d. "
" 4 " " at 1s. 11 9/16d. "
" 3 " " at 1s. 11 1/2d. "
" 2 " " at 1s. 11 7/16d. "
" 1 " " at 1s. 11 3/8d. "
On demand " "
On Scotland and Ireland " "
Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe, Overland at 1 day's sight } at 1s. 11 5/16d. "

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Cocoanada, Ceylon, Hongkong, Foochow, Shanghai, Hankow, Singapore, Penang, Mauritius and Yokohama.
The Bank also draws on the Branches of the Bank of New South Wales.

INTEREST.
On Deposit accounts payable on demand interest will be credited half yearly, on 30th June and 31st December, at the rate of two per cent. per annum on the daily balance not exceeding one Lac Rupees.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS.
12 months.....6 per cent.
6 do.....5 "
3 do.....3 "

All Letters should be addressed and Hoondies made payable to Agents, Chartered Mercantile Bank.
Bombay, 19th November 1869.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.—
(Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March and by Imperial Decree of 28th July 1854.)
Recognised by the International Convention of 30th April 1863, and by Act No. VIII. of 1864, of the Legislative Council of India, and by Amended Act of 1867.
Subscribed and Paid-up Capital £3,200,000
Reserve Fund 800,000
HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.
AGENCIES.
Bourbon (Reunion), London, Alexandria, Calcutta, Hongkong, Saigon, Shanghai, and Yokohama.
LONDON BANKERS.
The Union Bank of London; Messrs. C. J. Hambro and Sons.
AGENTS IN SCOTLAND.—National Bank of Scotland.
AGENTS IN IRELAND.—The Munster Bank, Limited. The Belfast Banking Company.

TERMS OF BUSINESS.
The Bank grants Drafts and Letters of Credit, and purchases and collects Bills, on the above places, and on all the principal Cities and Towns on the Continent of Europe.
Interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on current deposits on the minimum monthly balances.
Investments and sales of all descriptions of British and Foreign Securities, &c., effected.
The Bank takes charge of Securities for customers, and receive Dividends on Indian and Foreign Funds, Railway and other Shares.
Every other description of Banking business transacted.
All remittances to be endorsed "Pay Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris, or order."
E. J. HARDCASTLE,
Manager.
9, Rampart Row, Bombay, 25th August 1869.

WANTED.

WANTED, an OVERSEER to supervise Masonry and Earthworks. He must also be able to Survey and take Levels accurately. Apply by letter to the Local Funds Engineer, Nassick, forwarding copies of Testimonials, and stating Salary required.

FOR SALE.

TO PRINTERS and Others.—For SALE, a large quantity of French DOUBLE FOOLSCAP PRINTING PAPER, at Rs. 3-4 per Ream.—Apply to the Manager "Bombay Gazette," Meadow Street, Fort.

FOR SALE, an Improved 22 Cwt Portable STEAM HOISTING ENGINE, by A. Shanks & Son, of Arbroath. For particulars apply to
REMINGTON & Co.

FOR SALE, at T. CHATELAIN MONTANDON'S, Hummum Street,
A very great choice of WATCHES, JEWELLERY, CLOCKS, MUSICAL BOXES, by the best makers.
Repairs in Watches, Clocks and Jewellery undertaken and carefully made.
T. CHATELAIN MONTANDON.

FOR SALE, PAINTS and OILS from the Manufactory of Messrs. JOHN MATHEWS & Co., HATTON GARDEN WORKS,
PAINTS,—White, Green, Black and Chocolate.
Zinc Metallic White.
White Lead.
White Lead.
Red Lead.
Oxide of Iron.
OILS.—Boiled and Raw Linseed.
Apply to the Agents in Bombay,
14, Meadow Street. OWEN & OKELL.

JAMES W. ALLAN AND Co.,
(Late KINLOCH AND ALLAN)
3, NESBIT LANE, FORT,
BOMBAY.
Bar, Plate, Sheet and Hoop Iron.
Cast and Blister Steel.
Pig and Sheet Lead.
Lead and Wrought Iron Pipes.
Cast Iron Pipes.
Contractors' Tools
India Rubber Suction Hose.
India Rubber Sheet.
Galvanized Corrugated Iron and Fittings.
Portland Cement.
Crab Winches, Bench Vice-, Buckets, Shovels.
One Pumping Engine to lift and force 3,000 gallons per hour, complete.
One Circumferenter, complete.

MAIN'S "PATENT" CONTINUOUS BAR FENCING.
This Fence is now universally admitted to be the best and most economical that has been adopted; and from its great durability, and the facility with which it can be erected or removed, is in the end the cheapest.
As compared with a Wire Fence its advantages are—
1st. Its greater strength and weight. The Horizontal Bars being stronger and heavier than Wires, the "Continuous Bar Fencing" is not so easily injured; and what is of great importance, it is visible to animals, and thus accidents by animals running against the Fence are, in general, prevented.
2nd. No stones are required, and therefore a "Continuous Bar Fence" can be erected more quickly, without breaking up the ground and by ordinary labourers.
3rd. No "Stays" or other "Extras" for curves are required.
JAMES W. ALLAN & Co. having been appointed Sole Agents, for Messrs. A. and J. Main & Co., are now prepared to give quotations for the above, as also for Wire Fencing, Wire Nettings Ornamental Gates, Railings, &c., &c.

FOR SALE, on Commission, at the Rooms of BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY, Commission Agent, next to the Book and Tract Society, Esplanade:
Just Landed.
A very neat and light English-built buggy on C springs, by Nos of Jamaica.
A very handsome English-built new four-seated open-carriage with moveable glass shutters by W. Kinross, London.
The property of a Gentleman.
A very strong and light four wheeled dog-cart with a serviceable chesnut horse and harness.
The Properties of Gentlemen.
2 second-hand English-built light four-seated open-carriage.
A first-rate high-wheeled Malvern dog-cart by McNaught and Smith.
A nearly new ditto with moveable head and a set of plated mounted harness.
Just Landed ex Fifeshire.
A new English-built self-driving or Park phaeton with lamps, pole and shaft by Ness.
A Velocipide.
The property of a Gentleman.
A very handsome light miniature Landau Sociable with lamps, pole and shaft by Ness.
A nearly new light English-built buggy.
The property of a Gentleman.
2 sets of very best Kersey horse clothings.
A set of very best new carriage harness plated on white metal.
A pair of high-caste flea-bitten grey Arab carriage horses with a nearly new set of double harness.
The property of a Gentleman.
2 second-hand English-built Hansom Cab by Robson & Co.
A ditto single-seat phaeton.
The property of a Gentleman.
A nearly new light English-built mail phaeton by Lewis.
Just Landed.
A very neat single seat miniature Brougham for a single horse with lamps and shaft by Nos, London and Liverpool.
The above Brougham is expressly built to order for India and is very useful for office work.
Just Landed.
A very handsome mail phaeton by Kinross.
Also,
2 nearly new hogskin hunting saddle and bridle by Grant and Son.
A new English-built cab buggy on C. springs, by Silk & Sons.
The property of a Gentleman.
A second-hand light Malvern dog-cart.
A light curricle, with pole and bar and a spare shaft to convert it into a Dog-cart at pleasure, by Pearce and Countze, Longacre, with two harness saddles.
Just Landed.
A fresh batch of new Malvern dog-carts, painted differently with spoke leather leathers, wings to sides, Collins' patent axles and lancewood shafts.
Also,
A new and light palanquin office shigram with a year's guarantee.
The Property of a Gentleman.
A first-rate Madras-built Mail phaeton, with lamps, pole, and shaft, by Simpson and Co., in excellent order.
An English-built park phaeton with moveable driving box.
The property of a Gentleman.
A first-rate English-built boat-shaped open carriage, on C. springs, by Windover.
Also,
A fresh batch of double and single English-made Child's Perambulators.
Just landed.
Several pairs of spare circular Glasses for miniature brougham of different sizes.
Few Iron Lifters for greasing Carriages.
Several other new and second hand. Different kinds of carriages to be seen in the other Godown, about 30 yards from the Rooms of the undersigned, on application.
BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY,
Auctioneer and Commission Agent.
Commission Rooms, Esplanade, Bombay,
18th February 1870.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—The Great Need.—The blood is the life, and on its purity depends the health of our existence. These Pills thoroughly cleanse this vital fluid from all contaminations, and by that power strengthen and invigorate the whole system, healthily stimulate sluggish organs, repress over-excited action, and establish order of circulation and secretion throughout every part of the body. The balsamic nature of Holloway's Pills commends them to the favour of debilitated and nervous constitutions which they soon resuscitate. They dislodge all obstructions, both in the bowels and elsewhere, and are, on that account, much sought after for promoting regularity of action in young females and delicate persons who are naturally weak, or who from some cause have become so.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

CUTLER, PALMER, & Co.,
WINE MERCHANTS
TO
HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN
AND
HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE OF WALES.
ESTABLISHED IN BOMBAY IN THE YEAR 1842,
IN LONDON AND BORDEAUX 1815.

CUTLER, PALMER, & Co. beg to draw attention to the following selection of their well known Wines and Spirits, fresh supplies of which have recently arrived:—
The Finest Dry CHAMPAGNES that can be shipped.
(Our own Brand.)

	Rs.	as.
MAGNUMS, finest dry .....(Labelled).....	74	0
FINEST DRY Sparkling, gold foil " .....Qts.	36	0
FINEST SPARKLING, silver foil " ..... "	22	0
GOOD SPARKLING, do. " ..... "	27	0
(Also in Pints at Rs. 19-8, Rs. 17-8, and Rs. 14-8.)		

SPIRITS.
These are protected by Patent Trade Mark Capsules, and our original Heart-shaped Label.

	Rs.	as.
COGNAC, Old Pale.....Black capsule	32	0
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COGNAC, Pale .....White capsule.....	25	0
OLD JAMAICA RUM	22	0
OLD TOM, GIN, 1st Quality	21	0
GENEVA (1 dozen Flasks in a case)	21	0
IRISH WHISKEY	21	0
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SHERRIES.
Specially selected for Tropical Consumption.
(Our own Brand.)

	Rs.	as.
WHITE SEAL, an ordinary Dinner Wine	15	0
YELLOW SEAL, Pale and Dry, an excellent Dinner Wine	18	8
BROWN SEAL, very Pale Dry and delicate	22	0
BLUE SEAL, extra Pale Dry and delicate	22	0
GREEN SEAL, full bodied, light gold color, Nutty and Dry.	22	0
AMOROSO, very choice, full flavored, soft and Pale.....	28	0
AMONTILLADO, very choice and superior	32	0
EAST INDIA MADEIRA (one voyage).....	33	0

PORTS.
(Our own Brand.)

	Qts. Rs.	as.	Pts. Rs.	as.
A 1—OLD CRUSTED, choice	36	0		
A 1—GOLD SEAL, an invalid's wine, full and fruity.....	30	0		
1st Qlty. BLUE SEAL, a Dessert wine, mature	24	8	14	0
2nd " RED SEAL, a good wine	18	0	10	8

BORDEAUX.
(Our own Brand.)

	Qts. Rs.	as.	Pts. Rs.	as.
CHATEAU MOUTON...Gold capsule.....per doz.	30	0	16	0
CHATEAU RAUZAN...Black capsule ..... "	25	0	14	0
CHATEAU PALMER...Blue capsule..... "	22	0	12	0
CHATEAU LAROSE...Yellow capsule..... "	18	8	10	8
ST. JULIEN.....Green capsule ..... "	17	0	10	0
MEDOC (Cantenac) .....Red capsule..... "	15	8	9	0
MEDOC .....White capsule ... "	13	8		
HAUT SAUTERNES.....Red capsule..... "	22	0	12	0

For particulars of their other Wines, CUTLER, PALMER, & Co. refer their friends and the public to their General Price List.
Orders are executed for not less than 1 dozen quarts or 2 dozen pints of any Wine or Spirit.
DEAN LANE, BOMBAY.

HAVING granted MR. J. J. BORDES, Wine Merchant and Ship Owner in Bordeaux, the monopoly for selling and importing our WINES in Bombay and the Mofussil, all Orders and Indents for the same are to be addressed to him or his Agents.
JULES MUMM & Co.
Rheims, 27th November 1868.

FOR SALE, at the Godown of the undersigned, No. 27 Meadow Street, the following Wines, shipped by Messrs. A. & Co., Bordeaux:—

CLARET.—Medoc St. Julien .....each case	4 doz.	Rs.	10 per doz.	
Do. Pauillac	"	4	"	12 "
1864 Mouton d'Armaillacq	"	1	"	15 "
1864 Chateau Larose.....	"	1	"	20 "
1864 Chateau Lafite	"	1	"	25 "
BRANDY.—Robin & Co.'s 4 years old	"	1	"	22 "
do 10	"	1	"	30 "
Finke & Co.'s fine Champagne	"	1	"	30 "
SHERRY.—Gibb & Bruce's yellow seal	"	2	"	16 "
Do. green	"	2	"	18 "
Do. Amontillado	"	1	"	32 "
Robertson's brown seal ...	"	1	"	14 "
Do. blue do....	"	1	"	16 "

MACNEE, THOMSEN, & WARNEKEN.

BOUNEVIALLE AND SIBILLE, WINE AND GENERAL COMMISSION AGENCY,
1 Oak Lane, Fort.

Bordeaux (a sound Breakfast Wine	per doz.	qts	Rs.	8 0
Do Do	"	qts	"	9 0
Do (old)	"	qts	"	10 8
Do do	"	pts	"	6 8
St. Estephe Medoc (recommended)	"	qts	"	12 0
St. Julien do	"	qts	"	13 0
Do do	"	pts	"	7 8
High Wines from	"	Rs.	14 to	20 0
Sherries from	"	Rs.	16 to	24 0

BRANDY.

Hennessy's 3 Stars * * *	per doz.	Rs.	30 0
Do 2 do **	"	"	25 0
Do 1 do *	"	"	22 0
Martell's	"	"	23 0

CHAMPAGNE.

Champagne Mousuel & Co., Rheims, opened by a new system patented.....	qts	Rs.	30 0
Do do do	pts	"	16 0
Old Tom (Swaine & Bords)	qts	"	15 0
Whisky (Irish)	pts	"	15 8
Maraschino.....	pts	"	18 0

BEER.

Bass's Beer, Bottled by Stone	per doz. qts	Rs.	6 0
Do do do	" pts	"	4 0
Toennents Beer, 1st quality.....	" qts	"	6 0
Do do do	" pts	"	3 4

PORTER.

Tennent's Porter	per doz. qts	Rs.	5 0
Do do	" pts	"	3 4
Yarmouth Scilly Frat.....	" qts	"	15 0
Do do	" pts	"	8 4

Bills paid within one month of delivery will be considered as Cash Payment, and we shall allow 2 per cent. discount.
We guarantee the quality of the above Wines and Spirits and agree to take back any of our Goods not suiting the buyer.
All orders from up-country for Oilman Stores, Tobacco, Cigars (Havannah), Olive Oil, will be promptly attended to.
Price List on Application.

CHARLES TOVEY AND SON'S WINES.

	1 doz. Qts.	2 doz. Pints.
CLARETS.		
Médoc Ordinaire C. T.'s No. 4	15 0	17 0
St. Emilion, C. Tovey's No. 3	20 0	22 0
St. Julien, ditto No. 2 C.....	24 0	26 0
St. Estèphe, ditto No. 2 B.....	30 0	32 0
Margaux, ditto No. 2	36 0	38 0
Charles Tovey's No. 1	40 0	42 0
BORDEAUX—WHITE.		
Haut Sauterne	25 0	27 0
BURGUNDIES—WHITE.		
Pouilly	25 0	27 0
Chablis	30 0	32 0
BURGUNDIES—RED.		
Beaune	30 0	32 0
CHAMPAGNES.		
Ay, Sec	26 0	28 0
Royal Bouzy, Très Sec.	33 0	35 0
Bouzy Dry 1865 Royal	40 0	42 0
Verzenay Imperial	45 0	47 0
(Très Très Sec.)		
Royal Bouzy in half-pts., p. case of 4